DAILY FLIGHTS
to Elath ARKIA

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Column One
By David Courtney

THIS week-end, say reports, European federalism will be a main subject of political speeches in Britain and France. Mr. Eden's cautious, but sympathetic, speech to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe on September 13 has put fresh heart into the Schuman-Adenauer-de Gasperi trio of Federalists, and the French Government has formally expressed its appreciation of the Foreign Secretary's statement. The subject, therefore, has been lifted to the political forefront. Politicians in France, and members of both the major parties in Britain, are beginning to wonder exactly what the federal scheme is and what the real measure of British association with it may be.

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BIG things may have small beginnings and perhaps the move to transform the Schuman coal-steel pool and the European Defence Community into some kind of political and economic unity is, indeed, a step towards European Federation. Mr. Eden has taken this intention on trust and has welcomed it, whilst leaving it to be understood that Britain, ready as she might be to "associate" herself with the plan, must retain her sovereign freedom of action. Obviously she must keep that freedom of action, at any rate until next year's continental elections show whether the parties now favouring a Schuman Plan-E.D.C. Federation have the electoral backing without which their scheme must break down.

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ITS leading supporters today are M. Schuman, of the Catholic M.R.P.; Dr. Adenauer, of the Catholic Christian Democrats; and Sgr. de Gasperi, of the Italian Catholic Christian Democrats. These three parties are not clerical in the usual sense of that term, but represent the progressive Catholic laymen of their respective countries and are, of course, more inclined towards the softening up of frontiers and the blurring of nationalisms than any of the other political parties. They were carried into power after 1945 by an exalted electoral spirit which saw in these parties an expression of universalism and social progress capable of easing both the causes and the consequences of human conflict.

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THAT exalted electoral spirit has gone. M.R.P.'s votes in substantial numbers have gone to General de Gaulle's Rally; many Italian votes have turned in dismay from Sgr. de Gasperi to extreme right parties, and there is a menacing swing back to Nationalism in Germany. In fact, it would seem that the popular trend through all Western Europe is away from universalism, and therefore from any federal stage towards that ideal, and back to nationalism. Even the West European Socialists, except for the French, are opposed to the scheme of federalism put up at Strasbourg. The only effective backers are those centre, Catholic parties which have steadily dwindled in authority during the past year and are likely to come under severe electoral strain soon.

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THIS is not to say that federalism won't work. Something of the kind must come sooner or later and in one form or another. But it is to say that federalism needs a better basis than the coal-steel pool and E.D.C. if it is to arouse popular enthusiasm and be not merely an "associate" of sovereign nations and an auxiliary to the sovereign nationalism of its members. It must be an alternative to sovereignty and itself sovereign in its relations with other nations or groups of nations. The Strasbourg scheme is, of course, only a step; but those who are willing to take the step are not willing to keep moving. What they call federalism cannot be more than a multilateral treaty entered into by a number of equal and sovereign nations; and even that seems to be liked by nobody but themselves.

Tel Aviv, September 26

Beduin Murder Soldier, Farmer In The South

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An Israel soldier was killed yesterday by Beduin near the Egyptian border and a resident of "a village near a town in the South" was murdered in the town by unknown persons believed to be marauders near his place of work after midnight last night. A farmer from the murdered man's village was wounded in the village by shots fired at about the same time the murder took place.

According to an Army spokesman, the soldier was killed in an Army operation which followed the murder of Barbara Propper of Bde Boker in the Negev on Tuesday. Tracks led from the settlement to the Egyptian border and when the Army unit approached a Beduin camp the Arabs opened fire killing the soldier. There were several Beduin casualties. A flock was caught by Israel forces.

Found Dead in Street

Mr. Avraham Leibel, 55, was found dead in a street in the southern town with Sten-gun bullets in his head. His shoes and socks as well as a leather briefcase he had been carrying were missing.

Mr. Leibel worked in a cake shop in the centre of the town and left for his home in the village at midnight. Policedogs this morning found traces of two men near the scene of the murder.

The tracks were followed to the murdered man's village. There they combined with traces of five other men and led to the road connecting the town with the local railway station where they disappeared on hard ground.

At about the same time as the murder took place an attempt was made by several persons to steal a cow from the barn owned by Mr. Abraham Nathan, 58, of the same village. Mr. Nathan saw the thieves and began to shout whereupon shots were fired at him and he was slightly wounded. He was taken to Bet Harofe Hospital where he is making satisfactory progress.

The army spokesman's statement said:

One soldier was killed and two wounded when a military and police detachment approached a group of fleeing Beduin near the Egyptian border in the South, on Wednesday.

The soldiers had been following tracks leading from Bde Boker in the Negev, where on Tuesday a shepherdess was killed and a flock stolen. When the soldiers came to a Beduin camp, to which the tracks led, the Beduin opened fire on them. In the exchange of shots a number of Beduin were wounded.

A flock was caught by our forces.

U.S. Youth Killed In Rifle Accident

REHOVOTH, Thursday. — Jerry Grybov, 18, of Long Island, New York, was inadvertently shot through the stomach by a friend, Avraham Ivri, 17, also of the U.S., while they were on guard at Kibbutz Ein Tzurim, south of Be'er Tuvia, at 10 o'clock last evening. He died instantly.

Grybov had served as night watchman at the settlement for the past week and last night sat together with a group of young men in one of the huts, exhibiting the use of a British rifle.

Asked for Rifle

He slung the rifle and then, with a quick movement, brought it into a shooting position. Ivri asked for the rifle, wanting to show the group another way of doing it. He pointed at Grybov and then pressed the trigger being certain that the magazine was empty.

The rifle fired, killing the youth. His body was taken to a military hospital in the area, and later transferred to the Bet Harofe Hospital for a post mortem.

Ivri was detained, and is being held at the local police station.

Nahas May Be Put on Trial

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Mustafa Nahas, powerful leader of the Wafd, Egypt's former governing party, may be brought to trial on charges of abuse of power, it was learned here today. If found guilty he would have to abandon leadership of the party—and even leave politics—under the Government's new "Law on Political Parties."

The Government has already made it known that it has "certain objections" to Nahas retaining control of the party, and will submit a number of documents which will constitute an indictment against Nahas.

Nahas, 75, yesterday defied the authorities with a speech saying he belonged to the people and that no power — "Allah and the people excepted" — could oust him.

A responsible source said today "the people will soon see what the law has to say about Nahas."

The Minister of Interior, Soliman Hafez, said last night that he had "evidence" which gave him the right to question whether Nahas should remain among the founder-members of the Wafd when it is reorganised under the Government's new regulations.

The newspaper 'Al Ahram' said today that one of the charges against Nahas would be that he allowed Farouk to draw a large sum from state funds.

Schacht Feted

A banquet given by Premier Nagib in honour of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht was held last night at the Semiramis Hotel here. Dr. Schacht is scheduled to be received today by the Regency Council.

In London today, Sir Abdel Rahman El Mahdi Pasha, political and religious leader of the Sudan, disclosed he would visit Cairo for talks with the Egyptian Government immediately after his present visit to London. He is expected to stay in London between a fortnight and three weeks.

Wafd to Decide On Nahas Tomorrow

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — The Wafd constituent committee will meet on Saturday under the chairmanship of Mustapha Nahas to determine the party's position regarding the Government's demand for his ouster.

The meeting was called amid resolution of provincial Wafd committees' proclaiming "No Nahas, no Wafd." The powerful Alexandria committee, headed by the former Minister of Justice, Abdel Fattah e-Tawil, demanded open violation of the Government's party law by refusing to reorganize the Wafd.

Yafi Named Lebanon Premier by Chamoun

BEIRUT, Thursday. — Abdullah Yafi was appointed today Prime Minister of the Lebanon by President Chamoun. His Cabinet will be the first to follow Army intervention in politics which ended with the resignation of General Fuad Shehab on Tuesday who served a week as premier.

Abdullah Yafi resigned from the premiership in February. His greatest achievement was an economic agreement with Syria which improved commercial relations between the two countries. *(AP, Reuter)*

Mossadegh Makes Conditional Offer

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). —Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh has answered the Churchill-Truman oil proposals with a conditional offer to permit the submission of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's claims to The Hague Court.

In a 2,000 word message issued here this evening, Dr. Mossadegh stressed that the offer was valid for 10 days only. The note added that a settlement between the Persian Government and the Oil Company would not affect the outcome of the dispute with the British Government.

Dr. Mossadegh claimed that failure to reach agreement with Britain on the oil dispute up to now, despite Persian goodwill, had been due to Britain's wish to retain the influence of the Oil Company in Persia under another name. He reiterated that the dispute with the Oil Company must remain one between it and the Persian Government.

He criticized the Anglo-American proposals on the ground that they admitted that British restrictions on the export of oil and "use of sterling funds by Iran" were a means of economic pressure on Persia. He said "It is neither friendly nor equitable to make the removal of illegal restrictions contingent on the acceptance of certain terms."

JONES DENIES BUYING PERSIAN OIL

AMSTERDAM, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. W. Alton Jones, Director of the Cities Service Oil Company of America, denied here last night that he had come to an agreement with Premier Mossadegh to buy 10,000 barrels of Persian oil a day.

Mr. Jones, who arrived by air from Paris on his way to New York added, "but this does not mean that I will not conclude a deal with Persia in the future."

POLITBURO ELECTED TO C.P. CONGRESS

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). Marshal Stalin and 11 members of the Politburo have been elected unanimously as first delegates to the 19th All-Union Congress of the Communist Party in Moscow on October 5, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, "Pravda," announced today.

MIKUNIS, TOUBI LEAVE

Mr. Shmuel Mikunis and Mr. Tewfik Toubi, M.K., Israel Communist Party representatives to the 19th convention of the Soviet Communist Party, left by K.L.M. yesterday for Amsterdam on their way to Moscow.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Chinese Communists boarded the British ship "Tsinkiang" yesterday, and seized two Chinese passengers, A.P. reports from Hong Kong. They said the Communist Captain, J. R. MacCuy, that they were looking for "spies and [illegible]. He said twenty Communists boarded the "Tsinkiang" and searched the passengers' list for half an hour before taking off the two Chinese.

ANZUS, M.E. On U.K. Cabinet Agenda

By George Lichtheim
POST Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — Tomorrow's cabinet meeting under Prime Minister Churchill's chairmanship will, as expected, discuss Britain's exclusion from the Pacific defence talks, a development Mr. Churchill learned during his holiday and which, reportedly, greatly disturbed him.

The cabinet will also hear War Minister Anthony Head's report on Middle Eastern defence. Yesterday, Brigadier Head expressed himself optimistically about Britain's chances of staying in the Canal Zone but although latest Cairo reports mention growing Egyptian eagerness to resume technical military contacts including the delivery of spare parts for the Egyptian Air Force, it is too early to say whether general agreement is now in sight.

Concerning Abdul Rahman el Mahdi's arrival here it is now semi-officially said that he will receive sufficient guarantees to reassure the Umma Party, but no overall solution of the Sudan problem will be attempted here while General Nagib and Ambassador Stevenson are still discussing the subject.

Now will the forthcoming visit of the Turkish Premier change Whitehall's orientation. There is a feeling here that Ankara, though friendly towards Gen. Nagib's reform programme, does not particularly relish his efforts to establish special relationship with Amerika which the Turks seem to regard as their preserve.

Both the British proposals for Middle Eastern defence set-up and the U.S. reply have now been received in Ankara and are being studied. American "observations," a polite euphemism for counter-proposals were delivered yesterday and it is not difficult to guess that they emphasize Mediterranean rather than Middle Eastern aspects. That, in the British view, is additional reason why Cairo should see the value of connection with the British.

CIVIL SERVANTS VOTE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Government employees here went to the polls today to elect a Council. The voting was heavy, it was stated.

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Little Hope Held For G.Z. Joining Gov't Coalition

Jerusalem POST Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The leader of the General Zionists Dr. Peretz Bernstein, who is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Ben Gurion here tomorrow, told the Executive of the Party tonight that the prospects of an agreement for the broadening of the coalition were doubtful.

The interview tomorrow was proposed by Mr. Bernstein at the close of a meeting in his house between Mr. Ben Gurion and General Zionist leaders three weeks ago. Mr. Bernstein reported to the Executive tonight on the first meeting.

Mapai sources also said that they were not hopeful of an arrangement with the General Zionists.

Swiss to Free Frozen Jewish Assets

LONDON, Thursday (JNA). — Assets deposited in Switzerland by Jews resident in Germany and blocked as part of German property in consequence of an agreement concluded between the Allied and Swiss Governments in 1946 are to be released shortly, the World Jewish Congress announced here today.

A new settlement agreed to by the Allied Powers, Switzerland and the German Federal Republic, which is to replace the "Washington Agreement concerning German Property in Switzerland" signed on May 25, 1946, is expected to be ratified shortly by the Swiss parliament.

Newcomers Join City Workers on Land

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — The second group of urban workers to return to the land under the town to village movement, settled this afternoon in Upper Galilee, north-west of Ma'oz Haim Baruch.

Most of the men are veteran Jerusalem workers, formerly of the Old City, and up to 20 years in the country. They have been joined by recent immigrants from Kurdistan, who left the Castel ma'bara this morning.

First to get off the truck were women and children, including a one-day old baby. The new arrivals were awaited by a doctor, a nurse, and a meal. They are being housed temporarily in tin huts. Each family is allotted 28 dunaams, 10 of them irrigated.

The Jewish Agency is investing IL.250,000 in the development of an irrigated 3,000-dunam tract for the new village.

Israel Protests Arms to Arabs

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Israel Ambassador to Washington and the Israel Ministers to Paris and London have been instructed by the Foreign Ministry to raise with the governments to which they are accredited the question of the supply of arms to the Arab States, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today. The Israel representatives were instructed to warn against such action as long as the Arab States refused to make peace with Israel.

According to reports from the U.S. this morning, Mr. Eban discussed the supply of arms to the Arabs at his talks with the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, before leaving for Israel yesterday.

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Egypt's Foreign Minister is reported to have received information that Turkey is attempting to mediate for peace between Israel and the Arabs.

The Arab League Secretariat called on its member states to prevent arms reaching Israel, a spokesman said here.

The League's new Secretary-General, Abdel Khalek Hassuna of Egypt, today ordered an inquiry to establish responsibility for leakage of information to the press.

This followed a complaint by the Jordan delegate about the publication in "Al Ahram," of a memorandum submitted to the Council by an unnamed member state alleging a possible armed attack by Israel against Syria and Jordan.

Arab League Still Slumps

CAIRO, Thursday (OFNS). — There has been more promise than fulfilment in the meeting of the Arab League council which ended here yesterday. A measure of any real improvement in the League's position must await the next session, which will probably not be held until next March.

By that time, the situation in Egypt and other Arab States may be clearer. Egyptian elections will perhaps have been held, the crisis in the Lebanon resolved and elections in Iraq given some prospect of a new trend in domestic policy there.

Some of the most welcome aspects of this session of the League have been in the muted note of public pronouncements on foreign policy. This was not due merely to Egypt's reluctance to open the flood-gates of nationalist propaganda against Britain at this delicate stage in her affairs; the other Arab States realized that the extremism which lurks threateningly on the left of the radicalism now sweeping the Arab world got much of its force from the ill-conceived nationalism indulged at the expense of Western "imperialism."

Need Time

Arab delegates here admitted privately that they needed time to re-digest the idea of Middle East defence and were unwilling as yet to admit publicly that they consider equality of status based primarily on strengthened Arab armies might ensure cooperation with the West. Above all, they hope an Anglo-Egyptian settlement will make it possible for Egypt to give a lead this time in the right direction, instead of demanding an impossible pre-settlement of all Arab claims.

Egypt has given a lead in asking for meetings soon to discuss the Arab collective security pact, the first aim of which will be to remove some of the suspicions which have clouded military relations between the Arab States ever since the Palestine war. Such a meeting will have more importance now that the armies have acquired political power in Syria and Egypt.

The principal change has been in the attitude of the Egyptian delegation which has shown less anxiety than formerly to inflate its own ego. Essentially what happened was that Egypt slid quietly off the Egypt-Saudi Arabia axis which previously cut across Arab unity. This left Iraq's Foreign Minister, Dr. Fadel el Majali, and the Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister, Emir Feisal, to talk privately and frankly about the dynastic suspicions which canker the relationship between their respective countries. If these developments prove to be permanent, it will obviously improve the solidarity of the League.

There is talk of amending the League charter which at present can be construed to prevent the development of unity among the Arab States and puts the emphasis on the maintenance of existing national boundaries. It is also intended that after the new Secretary-General, Khalek Hassouna, has had time to examine the Secretariat, this will be reorganized on more efficient and possibly cheaper lines.

Hopes Dashed

But any hopes that this session would modify Arab policy towards Israel have been dashed. There is no doubt that the Arab States have realized that the resettlement of Palestine Arab refugees must begin, and that the League must come nearer to an acceptance of some form of the Blandford Plan, but the difference lies in the desire to resettle the refugees in Eastern Palestine and round the frontiers of their original homeland, although more promising areas exist elsewhere, such as north-eastern Syria.

The League remains adamant on the boycott of Israel. It is in fact trying to strengthen the boycott, as is shown by its protest to the West German Government against reparations to Israel in the circumstances. Arab speeches at the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly are likely to be no uncompromising as formerly. *(Copyright)*

Yugoslav Military Group in Turkey

ISTANBUL, Thursday. — The arrival in Turkey of a Yugoslav military delegation is believed by observers to indicate that consultations between Yugoslavia, Turkey and Greece on defence plans against possible aggression are now getting down to practical details.

Joseph Opposed To Food Imports Cut

No decision to reduce the food import programme has been taken, Dr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Commerce and Industry, told the Food and Services Council of the women's organizations in Jerusalem on Wednesday. "I hope it will not be taken," he said referring to the reported reductions outlined by Mr. O. Gass, Economic Adviser to the Government, in his draft one-year overall import programme.

The Minister promised the Council that he "or somebody else" would inform them if the programme were reduced or not.

Economic circles in Jerusalem believe that in saying "or somebody else" Dr. Joseph had indicated that he might reconsider his position as Minister of Commerce and Industry if the Cabinet approves the drastic cuts proposed by Mr. Gass.

The Ministry originally asked for $70m. for food imports for one year. Mr. Gass reportedly cut this figure to $47-48m.

The Ministry believes that $60m. is the minimum needed for maintaining the present nutritional level.

Nahal to Help Build Country, Nation-B.G.

HULDA, Thursday. — The vision of the future Israel as a living model of fraternity, equality, liberty and work was described by Prime Minister Ben Gurion at the Nahal convention here today. Nahal, he said, was built to achieve that aim.

"Do not scorn visions. The most fantastic revolution which ever occurred was that which brought independence to a small and ancient people," Mr. Ben Gurion asserted.

Nahal, he continued, was continuing the tradition of the Second Aliya, which proclaimed that the liberation of the nation must come through personal work and defence. It was incumbent on Nahal as part of the Army to create a nation and build the country. That was the mission of Nahal.

The Deputy Chief of Staff, Mal Mordechai Makleff, said there were plans to give Nahal more responsibility in the defence of the country's frontiers.

Today was the fourth and last day of the Nahal conventions, which ended with dancing tonight. The Prime Minister and the Deputy Chief of Staff attended a military display and later took a general parade of the forces. They also visited the exhibition which described the development of Nahal plans it was created three years ago.

J'lem Coalition Stays in Power With New Mayor

By Robert Gary,
Jerusalem POST Reporter

Mr. Yitzhak Kariv, 49-year-old local Mizrahi Bank manager, was elected Jerusalem Mayor last night by the same rightwing coalition that has been running the city for almost two years.

The Mapai-Mapam-Progressive opposition in a series of biting statements declared that they would constitute a "fighting opposition" and would press for dissolution of the Municipal Council and a new city election.

Mr. Kariv, who never held public office until he was appointed as Councillor in June, 1951, to replace another Mizrahi representative, was elected by the 12 votes of the General Zionists, Orthodox and Herut parties. He has been with the Misrahi Bank since 1928 — four years after he emigrated from Poland. The only other candidate, Mr. Mordehai Friedman (Mapai), mustered the nine opposition votes.



Mr. Kariv

In his brief maiden speech of acceptance, Mr. Kariv expressed gratification at being elected, adding that "only one who believes, can feel the honour bestowed on me." He pledged himself to fulfil the public trust.

Mr. A. Kublanoff (Mapam) who followed him, called upon the Mayor to demonstrate his pledge by asking the Government to schedule a new municipal election. He sharply criticized the Orthodox factions for demanding the mayoralty post regardless of whether they had a capable candidate.

'Fighting Opposition'

Labeling the coalition as "unholy alliance — the same which drove the city near to bankruptcy," Mr. R. Shari (Mapai) asserted that the opposition would be a fighting one. He was especially critical of the Hapoel Hamizrahi and Poalei Agudat Yisrael representatives for backing the rightwing coalition after having previously agreed to support only a workers' representative.

Mr. I. Kleinlehrer (Poalei Agudat Yisrael) and Mr. M. Gewirtsman (Hapoel Hamizrahi) later defended their action by asserting that they felt that as "Orthodox" mayor was the supreme issue." They added that they would "fight to protect the workers' interests even in the coalition." In reply to a call from the opposition that they had been offered an opportunity to support the opposition, headed by former Mayor S.Z. Shragai, Mr. Gewirtsman retorted that "Shragai's conditions as to who should not be his deputy from the leading party, killed the chance to form a leftist coalition."

The Progressive Party demand for an election was outlined by Dr. Walter Abelin, who was also a leading candidate for the mayoralty. "Let us not again begin the farce of the past year-and-a-half," he said. "Let us be honest with the voters and resign."

Mr. A. Amdur (General Zionist), on behalf of the coalition, expressed regret at the stand adopted by the opposition and urged it to be "constructive in view of the city's desperate situation."

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Social & Personal

Mrs. Golda Myerson, the Minister of Labour, accompanied by the Secretary-General of the Ministry, Mr. Yitzhak [illegible] and Mr. David Tavor, head of the Jewish Agency's Immigration Department, yesterday visited the new immigrant housing project in Kfar Saba.

On the occasion of Rosh Hashana, the chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive and Mrs. [illegible] gave a party at their home in Jerusalem. Among the guests were General William E. Riley, U.N. Chief of Staff, M. [illegible], the French Consul; Mr. John Rhodes, Cultural Attache at the American Consulate; Prof. Walter Clay Lowdermilk, U.S. soil conservation expert, and Mrs. Lowdermilk; Justice Gad Frumkin and Mrs. Frumkin; Mr. Zalman Schocken, the poet, and Mrs. Schocken; Professors S. H. Bergmann, [illegible], S. Adler and members of the Jewish Agency Executive.

The Israel Ambassador to Washington, Mr. A. Eban, is due in Israel on Sunday, for consultations.

Mr. Eliahu Sasson, Minister to Turkey, returned to Israel yesterday for consultations. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sasson.

Mr. Goodwin Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of California, and Mrs. Knight, left by TWA yesterday on their way to Athens after a short visit as guests of the Government.

M. Gaston Rahl, French Vice-Consul in Jerusalem, yesterday crossed into the Jerusalem Old City at Mandelbaum Gate en route to his new post at Rangoon.

Mr. Y. Kosloff, the Oil Controller, left yesterday by K.L.M. for London for talks concerning the future of the Consolidated Refineries plant in Haifa.

Mr. Max Henri Huber, representative of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, is to leave Israel next week after four years here.

Mr. Moshe Shila, Secretary General of the Defence Ministry, has left on a month's holiday. In his absence, Mr. M. Kaznelbogen will act for him.

Mr. Benjamin Levin, Chicago industrialist, and Mrs. Levin, President of the Hadassah Chapter of that city, called on Mr. Moshe Kol, member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency and Head of the Youth Aliya Department.

Elizabeth and Ruth Hall returned to school in England this week after spending the summer holiday with their parents in Jerusalem, the Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Hall.

Mrs. H. Nofech-Moses, chairman of the Association of the Academic Women in Tel Aviv and member of the executive committee of the League for Equal Rights for Women, left yesterday by T.W.A. for a visit to the U.S. at the invitation of the State Department.

Mr. N. Y. Natan, Managing Director of Mira Trading Co. Ltd., returned from a business trip to Europe.

An exhibition of "Early Islamic and Persian Pottery," from the collection of Mr. Harry Phillip, is to be opened at 11 o'clock tomorrow at the Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem by Dr. M. Plessner.

BIRTHS

JUNGMANN—To Tami, nee Brodt, wife of Dr. A. Jungmann, Haifa—a son.

LACHS — To Rachel, wife of Mr. W. E. Lachs, London, N.W.3, 25 Upper Park Rd., Haverstock Hill, on September 21, 1952 — a daughter, Eleanor Naomi.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE
WITTENBERG — SALZBERGER

The marriage will take place on Oct. 2, 1952, at 17 Hedford Rd., London, N.W.11, of Mr. Adi Wittenberg, of 29 Rehov Ramban, Jerusalem, and Miss Lore Salzberger, London.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Prof. H. H. Oppenheimer, Associate Professor of Horticulture, and Prof. A. Bonne, Associate Professor of Economics and Sociology of Palestine and the Middle East, have been promoted to full professorship.

Dr. M. Aschner, Lecturer in Bacteriology, and Dr. A. A. Mendilow, Lecturer in English Language and Literature, have been raised to associate professorship.

Dr. M. Margalioth, Instructor in Hebrew Literature, has received a lectureship.

Mr. H. Halperin has been appointed guest lecturer on "Agricultural Policy for 1953." Mr. Halperin, Director of the Agricultural Bank, is also to serve as advisor to the University authorities on matters concerning the Faculty of Agriculture.

RABBI LEVINTHAL DEAD AT 88

ATLANTIC CITY, Thursday (INA). — Rabbi Bernard Louis Levinthal, head of the Orthodox Rabbinate of Philadelphia, and nationally acclaimed leader of Jewish orthodoxy in America, died here yesterday. He was 88.

Rabbi Levinthal, who came to this country from Kovno, Russia in 1891, founded a number of institutions of Jewish learning in Philadelphia, was Honorary Vice-President of the Federation of American Zionists and on the Faculty of the Rabbinical College.

After World War I, Rabbi Levinthal was a member of the delegation sent by the American Jewish Congress to the Versailles peace conference.

146047 ON TOP

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Major winning numbers in the "Payis" Municipal lottery drawn here this afternoon were:

[illegible]

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
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TEL AVIV Habimah
Tuesday, Sept. 30. 8 p.m.
"TALES of HOFFMANN"
HAIFA Armon
Thursday, Oct. 2. 9 p.m.
Fledermaus
(THE BAT)
Operetta in 3 acts by Johann Strauss
EDIS DE PHILIPPE
[illegible]
Conductor: Z. [illegible]
Tickets: [illegible], 68 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv and at the Habimah Box Office.

REVIEW OF OPINION IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Party System in Civil Service Criticized

Commenting on the elections to the State Employees Association in Tel Aviv-Jaffa, "Haboker" (General Zionist) complains about the party key in the distribution of positions in state administration. Every Minister chooses his co-workers from his own party; Mapai has got hold of most key positions and "Hapoel Hamizrahi" too has revealed much initiative in that respect. The paper says that this party regime is something highly undesirable as far as the state apparatus is concerned, and the first step toward changing this state of affairs is to vote now for the "General Zionist" list.

The paper also criticizes the lack of legislation concerning the working conditions of the Civil Service and believes that this is the fault of the Mapai "bosses." The same men have not paid the necessary attention to the problem of temporary Government employees, — says "Haboker".

Progress Gradual

"Davar" (Histadrut) commenting on the same subject says that our state apparatus was formed under difficult conditions and that progress has therefore been gradual. The present elections are really small scale general elections because members of other parties as well as Histadrut members are participating. The paper also says that while government officials certainly know about as much as the average citizen about the shortcomings of state and government, they know more about our achievements.

"Hatsofe," (Mizrahi) and "Hador" (Mapai) commented on the murder of Barbara Propper in the Negev. "Hador" says that her example will attract the youth of this country: it will deter nobody but, on the contrary, will be an additional impulse for a young generation of Halutzim. "Hatsofe" says that this case shows again how seriously infiltration must be regarded: It is really a small scale war going on day and night on our frontiers. The paper asks whether the time has not arrived to do something apart from inefficient protests to the armistice commissions. The infiltrators and those who send them pay too cheaply for their exploits: they should be taught a lesson which will make them think twice in the future about engaging in similar activities.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) dedicates most of its news columns to the memorial meeting for Yizhak Sadeh at Givat Brenner and the various speeches on that occasion. Editorially the paper complains about Israel's alleged willingness (as hinted at in a "Davar" editorial) to take part in a M.E. defence scheme according to British proposals. Why should we join this "defence" scheme of the imperialist powers? asks the paper. The rulers in the Arab countries do not dare to do so, and why should we be at the top of the queue? The paper says that real dangers to our security do exist, but that these dangers will not be averted by joining the proposed M.E. defence scheme.

Visit to Moscow

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) publishes a number of advertisements in which the "beloved" leaders of Israel Communism, Messrs. Mikunis and Toubi, are sent glowing greetings, wished godspeed on their impending mission in Moscow to the 19th party conference there, and are requested to transmit the glowing greetings to the Russian party and to the "dear and great leader Stalin." The local stalwarts from Haifa promise meanwhile to intensify their struggle for work, bread, national independence and peace.

"Hamodia" (Agudat Yisrael) continues its polemics as to the "real reason" for the recent Government crisis and the resignation of its representatives in the Government.

Ma'bara Inhabitants Threaten Jewish Agency

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Inhabitants of Hiriya ma'bara threatened the Jewish Agency with unrevealed "action" if by 4 o'clock on Sunday, the eve of Yom Kippur, they are not given "a positive answer" to their demand that huts would be built for them where their tents now stand. There are 180 families in the ma'bara.

The Agency proposed to move the tents two kilometres from the spot, to Kfar Ana, the inhabitants claim in a letter they had sent to the Jewish Agency, Cabinet ministers, the Magen David Adom and the press.

A Jewish Agency spokesman said there was not enough room at the present site of the ma'bara to build huts, which take up more space than tents, and that the Kfar Ana site was better suited for a permanent settlement than Hiriya, which is inundated in winter. "It must be a misunderstanding — or an incitement," he said.

NEW SYRIAN ENVOY TO LONDON NAMED

DAMASCUS, Thursday (Reuter). — Fayez al Khouri, until now Syrian Minister to the U.S. and Mexico, has been appointed Syrian Ambassador in London. He met Fawzi Selo, Syria's head of State, yesterday, and will go to London soon.

Agriculture Ministry To Sell Fishing Boats

Jerusalem POST Bureau

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Ministry of Agriculture has offered to sell three 11-ton fishing boats, which have been in Haifa Port since July 12, to local fisherman for IL.9,000 each. The fisherman are now testing the boats and if they decide to buy, the purchase will be completed in 17 instalments over five to ten years, it was learned here today.

The boats, together with two others without propellers, were purchased in the U.S. last year by a high Ministry official for $10,000 each. Their freight cost another IL.8,000 each. They were orginally offered at IL.20,000 each, but the fishermen rejected the offer. And the Ministry has now consented to the counter-offer of IL.9,000. The sum almost covers freight charges and overhead expenses on the boats since their arrival.

If the test proves successful the boats will be used for bay fishing, mainly for sardines, by the Lux Light system as they were found too small and weak for deep sea fishing.

The two boats which arrived without propellers have been taken out of the water and are lying on shore in the Port here. It is understood that the fishermen are also negotiating for their purchase, at a very much lower price.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 5.35 p.m. today and ends at 7.00 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

[illegible]

TEL AVIV

[illegible]

HAIFA

[illegible]

SUNDAY
JERUSALEM

[illegible]

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

[illegible]

RAMLE

[illegible]

HAIFA

[illegible]

NAZARETH

[illegible]

TIBERIAS

[illegible]



Bingham Reports After M.E. Trip

WASHINGTON, Thursday (USIS). — Mr. Jonathan Bingham, Deputy Administrator of the Technical Cooperation Administration, told a news conference this week that he was "very much impressed" with the progress that has been made by the Point Four Programme in countries of the M.E. and Southeast Asia. He based his observations on a two and a half month tour of these areas which he has just completed. Among other countries he visited Israel.

The most noteworthy achievements under the Point Four Programme, Mr. Bingham said, have been made in the fields of agriculture and public health. He was very much impressed by the fact that "suspicion is being broken down" as to why the U.S. is carrying on the Point Four Programme in underdeveloped areas. The people in those areas, he said, have come to realise that the programme is designed to enable them to make economic and social progress "so that they might be less susceptible to Communism." He added that the peoples in underdeveloped areas, in general, appreciate the fact that the U.S. has no ulterior or imperialistic motives in mind in offering its help.

Cooperation with U.N.

One of the most striking impressions Bingham received, he said, was in regard to "the calibre of people the Point Four Programme has in those areas, how they have gained the confidence of the local governments, and have made a place for themselves in those nations." This is vital, Mr. Bingham said, because at all times the close cooperation of the local Governments is necessary for the success of the Point Four project. He also said that the Point Four technicians in the underdeveloped areas are working closely with the people giving techical assistance under United Nations auspices.

Kishon Port Plans to Be Studied By Committee

Alternative plans for developing Kishon Port, prepared by Mr. Van Hamakerk, a Dutch expert, are to be studied by a nine-man committee appointed by Prime Minister David Ben Gurion in his capacity as Acting Minister of Communications.

Mr. Van Hamskerk's plans, based on the general layout of the Port now under construction, divide the Port area into sections destined for different purposes. They include plans for locating and constructing a fishing port, unloading areas, warehouses, cold storage plants, repair and navy docks, and a free-port area.

The committee is to study the plans submitted by Mr. Van Hamskerk, proposals for establishing industrial enterprises in the Kishon development area; the best ways for technical and administrative operations; and the Port's relation to Haifa Port. The committee is also to draft a basic plan for the development area and to recommend priorities for establishing the various units and enterprises in the Port and its development area.

The Commitee is to be headed by Mr. E. Doron, Technical Adviser in the Ministry of Communications. Its members are Mrs. S. Press, of the Defence Ministry; Mr. H. Ya'ari, Mr. D. Zipper and Mr. A. Pfeffer of the Ministry of Communications; Mr. H. Rau of the Prime Minister's Office; Mr. A. Landman, of Haifa Port and Dr. Y. A. Fleishauer, of the Ministry of Communications, who will also act as adviser to the committee.

Basic constructions at the Port are proceeding. The rough structure of the 800 metre main breakwater has been completed and is to be extended later by an additional 150 metres.

French Communists May Meet in Russia

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The left-wing anti-Communist "Franc Tireur" said yesterday that leading French Communists would confer soon in Russia with the French Communist Party Secretary, M. Maurice Thorez, about the fate of recently demoted party leaders Andre Marty and Charles Tillon.

The newspaper said that community deputy Alfred Costes left by air for Moscow yesterday and Jeanette Vermeesch, Thorez's wife, left for Warsaw. Thorez who has been in Russia for two years for medical treatment is expected to return here soon.

"Franc Tireur" said his wife was likely to go on to Moscow to meet him.

The Communist party paper "L'Humanite" published the text of a statement which it said had been made by M. Marty at the meeting of the central committee at which the demotions were approved.

Malan Impatient On Protectorates Issue

PRETORIA, Thursday (Reuter).—Prime Minister Daniel Malan said this week that South Africa's patience over the delay in the incorporation into the Union of the three British protectorates in South Africa was becoming exhausted.

He told the provincial congress of the Transvaal National Party that every candidate in the next election must be asked whether he would be prepared to support incorporation.

13 Dead When Plane Explodes in Saigon

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Thirteen French naval officers and petty officers were killed when a French navy plane blew up and crashed soon after taking off from Saigon aerodrome on Tuesday, Agence France Presse reported. The 14th man on board, a navy pilot, was seriously hurt.

Hamashbir Opening New Factories in J'lem

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Y. Efter, Managing Director of Hamashbir Hamerkazi, told the Co-operative Council yesterday that in a few weeks a paper mill and an ice factory will be opened by Hamashbir in Jerusalem.

He also said that the cooperative villages which worked with the Hamashbir had handed over the greater part of their commitment in barley and wheat this summer. The settlements supplied 9,000 tons of barley and 12,000 tons of wheat, against their commitments of 12,000 tons and 13,000 tons respectively, and they loaned the Government 4,500 tons of barley.

The turnover of Hamashbir Hamerkazi was over IL.24m. for the January-August period, and IL.36m. in August alone.

Large Scale Cement Export Started

HAIFA, Thursday. — Large scale export of Nesher cement has commenced and nearly 3,000 tons will have been shipped from Haifa Port by October 1.

Turkey has been the biggest buyer, with 1,425 tons, followed by Malta (1,000 tons) and Ethiopia (425 tons).

A request for a considerable quantity of cement has also been received by the company from Kenya, but export is difficult as Kenya's port, Mombasa, is clogged and shippers are reluctant to sail there, as ships have to wait a long time for discharge.

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English F.A. Suggest Olympic Changes

The English Football Association is to press for a revision of the rules governing Olympic soccer. In its official bulletin, the F.A. suggests that one of the most important points to be cleared up in Olympic soccer is the definition of an amateur. "It is quite obvious that there is at present a vast difference between the British conception of amateur status and certain other countries", the bulletin says. The F.A. hopes that a satisfactory formula will arise from the deliberations of a Special Committee set up by the International Football Federation (F.I.F.A.).

Eight in Final

The English body also wants the present organization of the Olympic football tournament altered in a marked degree. In the 1952 Games at Helsinki, the F.A. says, a number of countries were called upon to travel thousands of miles to play and feared that at the 1956 Games at Melbourne the distances, for the most part, would be even greater. The F.A. therefore suggests a preliminary tournament to be played in zones, on a home and away basis, to produce eight teams for the tournament proper of the Games.

Bouquet for Refs.

At the Olympic tournament each team would have at least three games by a new system in which losing sides would have further matches. On the face of it that appears to be a form of repacharge, currently in use in Olympic rowing and sculling events. Helsinki referees got a pat on the back from the F.A. which said that the standard of refereeing "on the whole was outstandingly good."

Lofthouse Nets Six

Nat Lofthouse, Bolton Wanderers and England centre-forward, led the English League side to a 7—1 win over the Irish League at Wolverhampton on Wednesday, netting the first six goals himself. This was a record for inter-League soccer.

Alf Ramsey, Tottenham Hotspur fullback, got No. 7 from a penalty, while the Irishmen's only goal came through Doherty. Most of the Lofthouse goals were "made" by Jack Sewell, the Sheffield Wednesday inside right, who cost his club £34,000 when he was bought from Notts County in 1951.

Empire Bouts at Johannesburg

The Transvaal National Sporting Club is negotiating for a fight between Tony Habib, South African lightweight champion, and Frank Johnson, British title holder, for the vacant Empire crown. They would appear on the same bill as the proposed Empire welterweight title fight between Gerald Dreyer, South Africa, and Cliff Curvis, Wales, in Johannesburg on December 6.

'Y' TENNIS FINALS

The finals of the Annual Israel Tennis Championships will be played off today — Friday — and Saturday on the YMCA tennis courts in Jerusalem.

Scottish Challenge Cup Match

Motherwell, Scottish Cup winners, slammed Hibernian, Scottish League champions, 5-1 in a traditional Challenge match during the week.

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A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR
שנה טובה ומבורכת

Famous Tennis Stars At Pro. Tourney

Former Wimbledon champions figured in the Wembley International Professional Tennis Tournament which opened there on Wednesday. Dick "Pancho" Gonzales, seeded No.1 and champion for the past two tournaments, romped through his first round match against Jan De Moe (Holland), winning 6/1, 6/1 and then picked off Fred Perry, now 43 years old, 6/1, 6/0, in a second round match. The 24-year-old American with the searing strokes appeared ruthless in disposing of the former English star who ruled the tennis world from 1936 through 1938.

Budge Patty, Wimbledon winner of 1937 and 1938, reminded watchers of the old days as he took only 15 minutes to eliminate fellow American Bobby Riggs, last pre-war Wimbledon champion, and reach the semi-finals, in which he will face Jack Kramer. Budge showed complete control of the whole range of strokes as he made the match look ridiculously easy.

Pancho Segura (Ecuador) rushed through Dinny Pails (Australia) in 35 minutes to win 6/4, 6/0. Segura exhausted Pails in the first set and then needed only 10 minutes to take the second one. In his first round encounter, Perry scored a nonchalant 6/4, 6/2 win over Switzerland's John Brechbul. Jack Kramer, now 33 but still powerful, entered the semi-finals with a 6/2, 6/1 victory over Kalle Schroeder (Sweden), whom he outclassed.

Toweel-Carruthers World Bout Postponed

Vic Toweel, the South African world bantamweight boxing champion, is suffering from double vision and his world bout with Jimmy Carruthers, Australian bantamweight title holder, on October 4 will most certainly be postponed for two or three weeks. November 8 has been reported as the new date even if Toweel's sight is not fully restored. Toweel injured his eye in an overweight fight with George Mousse, the French featherweight, last month, and he has been undergoing treatment since then.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: [illegible]

TEL AVIV: [illegible]

RAMAT YITZHAK: [illegible]

NAHLAT YITZHAK: [illegible]

RAMAT GAN, TOMORROW: [illegible]

NAHLAT GANIM, TOMORROW: [illegible]

HAIFA: [illegible]

KIRYAT MOTZKIN, TODAY AND TOMORROW: [illegible]

MT. CARMEL TOMORROW: [illegible]

THE well-known film star, Kirk Douglas is due to arrive in Israel within the next few days. It will be remembered that Mr. Douglas was voted "best actor of the year" by the readers of "Kolnoa" for his appearance in "CHAMPION." The Tel Aviv premiere of "CHAMPION" will take place shortly. (Advt.)

Notices to the Public

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION
ARNONA LEVY

I hereby bring the attention of the public to para. 3 (5)(?) of the Arnona Levy Law for War Damage Compensation, 1952, according to which all owners of stocks of goods must submit a second statement of the estimated value of their goods as at October 1, 1952. The last date for submission of these statements is October 31, 1952.

The District offices of the Arnona Levy will send suitable forms to the above owners of stocks. Any owner not receiving this form by October 16, 1952, must apply to the Arnona Offices for one, in order to complete it and submit it immediately.

The following are the addresses of the District offices of the Arnona Levy:

1. JERUSALEM DISTRICT, Oshora Building, opp. Central Post Office, 3rd floor, P.O.B. 1498.
2. HAIFA DISTRICT, 3 Rehov Shmaryahu Levin, 3rd floor, P.O.B. 4825.
3. LYDDA, TEL AVIV-JAFFA and GAZA DISTRICTS, 41 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv, P.O.B. 1981.

DR. M. LANDAU,
Arnona Levy Director.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

[illegible]

HAIFA

[illegible]

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

ARMON: Duchess of Idaho.
EDEN: Calloway Went Thataway.
EDISON: Stalowa Sreca. Today at 3 p.m.: Gaslight.
ORION: Calc. 45. Today at 3.30 p.m.: David and Bathsheba.
STUDIO: Arch of Triumph. Today at 3 p.m.: Citadel.
ZION: Captain Fabian.

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JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
Agricultural Colonization Department
Supply and Equipment Division.
The stores of the Supply and Equipment Division in SARAFAND, KIRYAT HAYIM, and IR GANIM in Haifa Bay will be CLOSED on September 30, and October 1, 2 and 3, 1952, in view of the annual stock taking.
The Management

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	FROM JERUSALEM To Tel Aviv	FROM JERUSALEM To Haifa	FROM HAIFA (Central) To Jerusalem	FROM HAIFA (Central) To Tel Aviv	FROM TEL AVIV To Jerusalem	FROM TEL AVIV To Haifa
SUNDAY, SEPT. 28 (Yom Kippur Eve)	7.45 a.m. 11.45 a.m.	7.45 a.m. 11.45 a.m.	7 a.m. 10.58 a.m.	7 a.m. 1.11 p.m.	9 a.m. 1 p.m.	[illegible]
TUESDAY, SEPT. 30	7.45 a.m. 3 p.m. 4.45 p.m.	7.45 a.m. 4.45 p.m. —	7 a.m. 4 p.m. —	7 a.m. [illegible]	9 a.m. 10.10 a.m. 4 p.m.	[illegible]

[illegible]

HAIFA'S LEADING
PHOTO HOUSE
[illegible]

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haifa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nathanya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hakirya	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tel Aviv Port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lydda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jerusalem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beersheba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Forecast: Temperature will be unchanged with increased cloudiness mainly in the North. [illegible]

SOME BAGS soaked in kerosene were found on Wednesday night in the Christian Zion Mission in the Street of the Prophets, Jerusalem. The charred rags, which were apparently ignited and thrown through an open window, were found next to a slightly burned wall. Police are searching the neighbourhood for the guilty parties.

MR. Y. HRABIA, of Gan Shmuel, was elected chairman of the Menashe Local Council yesterday. The Council was elected last November.

WORK BEGAN yesterday on the preparation of 1,000 dunams east of Migdal Ascalon for planting vegetables.

THE 230 JEWISH Agency workers employed at the Agency stores at Sarafand who received dismissal notices taking effect on October 1 declared a strike yesterday and prevented about 200 other workers and clerks from going to work.

VETERINARY SURGEONS and veterinary laboratory assistants in the Government service staged a warning strike yesterday throughout the country, demanding higher wages.

A DELEGATION OF the Arab organizations in Nazareth yesterday called at the offices of the Ministry of Education and Culture in Jerusalem to protest the dismissal of seven Arab teachers in their town.

A THREE-WAY international tennis tournament between teams from Israel, Turkey and Cyprus will be held on the Maccabi courts in Tel Aviv between October 2 and 5. The Turkish and Cypriot teams are due shortly.

THE ISRAEL tennis champions, Jyro Weiss and Yehuda Fishelbaum, were defeated in a men's doubles match at the YMCA courts in Jerusalem. The winners were Yosef Eliahu and Hanan Goldblum, both of Haifa. The scores were: 6-4, 0-6 and 6-4.

GREENGROCERS SHOPS will be open only until 2 p.m. during the Succot festival week.

OFFICES OF THE Jerusalem Municipality will be closed on Sunday, and in the event of emergency 5191 should be called. The Water Department may be contacted at 62361.

CHARGED WITH perjuring themselves before a Rabbinical Court when they testified that Mrs. Rivka Cohen, of Jaffa, mother of an 11-year-old daughter, was a spinster, Avraham Karol, of Tel Aviv and Shalom Teitelbaum, of Jaffa, were detained and released in IL.100 bail each by a Tel Aviv Magistrate yesterday.

CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR valued at more than IL.100 "disappeared" yesterday during a public sale at Kfar Menahem near Jerusalem. The proceeds of the sale were to go to ma'abara residents under the Winter Aid scheme.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM — Eggs 2, Het 2, temporary 10, all zones. Grapes 200 grams, Heh 5, zone 4. Coffee and tea distribution on coupons Lamed 25, 31, will end on Tuesday. Onions 250 grams, Heh 12, temporary 40, zones 1, 3, 11. 250 grams, Heh 13, zones 1, 2, 4.

TEL AVIV — Poultry for 51 persons, Het Aleph 8, Het Bet 11, 12, 100 grams. IL.1 per ration for aged persons 500 grams, Nun 14, 24, IL.1 per ration for children, Aleph, Bet, Gimel, 250 grams, Vav 21, Fish 150 grams, Mem 57, temporary 44, zones 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12. Live carp 150 gram, Hadar Yosef, Ramat Gan, Givatayim, Ramat Yitzhak, Holon, Bat Yam, Mishmar Hashiv'a, Hiriya, Sakiya, Kfar Ono. Denatured alcohol: 50 grams, zones 4, 6, 7, 8. Honey: Aleph, 220 grams, Kaf 3, zones 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

McDaniel Sees Results From Grant-In-Aid in Galilee

Jerusalem POST Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Development projects in Galilee being carried out with U.S. Grant-in-Aid counterpart funds were inspected by the T.C.A. Administrator, Mr. Bruce McDaniel, and members of his staff, during a two-day tour of the North which ended last night. The Party was escorted by the Director of the Finance Ministry's Grant-in-Aid Department, Mr. Ya'acov Bach.

The construction of prefabricated hospital pavilions, purchased by the Government from Finland and being assembled with counterpart funds, was watched by the party. A hospital in Naharia designed to serve all of Western Galilee and one at Poria, overlooking Tiberias, for all of Eastern Galilee, are calculated to ease the pressing need for beds in the north. Dr. Haim Sheba, Director General of the Ministry of Health, who joined the party on its visits to the hospital construction projects, explained that the purchase of prefabricated pavilions was a short cut necessitated by shortage of building materials and skilled labour.

The new immigration which brought with it dehabilitated and sickly persons has reduced the present hospital capacity to 317 general beds per 100,000 inhabitants which is considered to be too low.

At Kfar Hanoar, 30 boys from the Moshava reformatory sang in honour of the visitors, who had earlier inspected the new building which will enable the institution to receive another 40 boys. The T.C.A. Administrator shook hands with each of the delinquents, one of whom had rendered a dramatic speech of welcome and presented the visitor with flowers and a hand woven basket.

Wooden Huts

Hearing was inspected at Kfar Yona in the plain facing Tulkarem. Wooden structures were being hastily assembled there for 150 immigrant families now living in tents in nearby Beit Lid, a low lying encampment which suffered heavily in last year's floods. The huts came from Finland and Austria and the counterpart funds are covering the cost of their assembly. Altogether, 2,000 such houses are being put up with counterpart funds.

The sites of irrigation projects to be carried out by collective settlements with loans from the counterpart funds were visited at Yagur and near the Lebanese border. At Yagur, the party was told by a representative, Mr. Shalom Friedman, that the irrigation project was designed to increase the irrigated area from 2,500 to 3,500 dunams, making the settlement self-sufficient in animal feed. The Americans appeared surprised to learn that the settlement, which now has 1,500 inhabitants and works 19,000 dunams, did an annual business of IL.1m.

> **"CAN'T AFFORD IT"**
>
> Near the Lebanese border, an irrigation project is designed to water 5,000 dunams for the Hanita, Eylon and Matzuba communal settlements. Settlers told Mr. McDaniel that their farms were showing amazing results in banana, tobacco and vegetable plantations.
>
> Mr. McDaniel was critical of the sprinkler system of irrigation, which he thought was too costly.
>
> A settler told him, "I understand you don't like it in America."
>
> "We like it," Mr. McDaniel replied, "but we can't afford it."

Hearing Against Head Of Hadera Put Off

HAIFA, Thursday. — The preliminary hearing of nine charges of improper handling of town funds against the Mayor of Hadera, Mr. D. Berman, was stopped in the Magistrates' Court here today, following an order to delay legal action, issued by the Attorney General.

Counsel for the complainants asked that the order to delay the trial be rejected on legal grounds, but he was overruled by Magistrate Mr. Y. Cohen, who postponed the hearing sine die.

MRS. WEIZMANN AT GIVAT BRENNER

Mrs. Vera Weizmann who had accepted the invitation to the memorial exercises for Aluf Yitzhak Sadeh on Wednesday at Givat Brenner, on the 30th day after his death, was received at the Palmach rally by Aluf Yigal Alon and other of the late commander's comrades.

The wife of the President, who wore black, was escorted by Sgan Aluf D. Arnon, the President's A.D.C.

34,000 Came Last Year

About 34,300 immigrants arrived in Israel during the past Jewish calendar year, a Jewish Agency spokesman announced yesterday at a press conference in Jerusalem. This compares with the 202,911 that immigrated in the same period a year ago and the 173,629 two years ago.

It was stated that 2,000 immigrants were expected this month and a similar number in October. Included among the latter will be 120 professionals from Yugoslavia, who have finally been granted permission to emigrate.

Liaison with Government

The Agency has appointed a liaison committee to maintain contact with the Government authorities who are working on a plan for the implementation of the German reparations agreement. The Agency representatives are Dr. G. Josephtal, Mr. M. Kol and Mr. Y. Raphael.

The spokesman also reported that the praesidium of the Zionist General Council, under the chairman of Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, will convene shortly after the Succot holiday to draw up an agenda for the November meeting of the Council. It is expected that the draft of the proposed Agency budget will be ready in time for the meeting, as well as reports by committees that are working on a constitution for the Council and on reforms for the "shekel" system.

Mr. Berl Locker, Agency Chairman, is scheduled to go on a fortnight's trip to the United Kingdom in October to aid the Zionist Federation's membership drive. Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Agency Chairman, is expected to arrive in Israel next month and to stay until the end of November.

600 Haifa Technical School Pupils Strike

HAIFA, Thursday. — About 600 pupils of the Technion Technical Secondary School, went on strike here this morning in protest against high school fees "which our parents can't afford." The pupils of the Technion Nautical School later joined the warning strike. Both schools number 800 pupils.

The basic school fee had been raised from an average IL.145 last year, to IL.170 for the new year and were linked to the cost-of-living index. They will return to school tomorrow to decide on future action, they said.

The school's headmaster, Mr. G. Aharoni, said, later that complaints at high fees were not confined to his school, and the strike was an expression of the concern in the whole country. He told them that he was prepared to make individual reductions, but the pupils had refused this as they "had to make up for it by work during the holidays."

Hopes Dim Of Finding Boy

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday. — Hopes of finding three-year old Moshe Shimon are lessening, though planes, policemen and volunteers continued their search throughout the area today.

Police have decided to concentrate tomorrow on all empty and abandoned wells and pits in the area. It is thought that the boy did not fall into a water filled well, as all of them have been inspected.

Ya'acov Mizrahi Dead

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Ya'acov Mizrahi, 25, who shot and killed his former girl friend Esther Danchi, injured a relative of hers and shot himself, died late last night at Beilinson Hospital. Hospital authorities stated that he survived 48 hours with a severe brain injury due to his unusually strong constitution.

CYCLIST INJURED

Moshe Stein, 29, of Kiryat Matalon near Tel Aviv, was seriously injured yesterday when his motorcycle collided with a tender at Ussishkin and Keren Kayemet streets in Jerusalem. He was taken to Sha'arei Zedek Hospital. The driver of the tender was detained. (Itim)

56-DAY HUNGER STRIKE ENDED

The 56-day strike by three inmates in Jaffa prison was broken on Tuesday night, when they finally requested, and were given something to eat.

The three men, two Arabs and Mordecai Mizrahi, from Abu Ghosh, were arrested last July, together with four other men for stealing sheep belonging to the chairman of the Abu Ghosh Local Council.

They started their hunger strike in the Jerusalem Prison after police refused to release them, and as their condition grew worse from day to day, were finally transferred to Jaffa Prison, at the end of August.

When their request for release was postponed, they continued the strike, and Mizrahi, aged 62, vowed that food would not pass his lips until he was freed. (Itim)

RETURNED TO MENTAL HOME BY JUDGE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Dr. Avraham Rabinovitz, psychiatrist of the Bat Yam mental home, testified in the Magistrate's Court here today that Meir Zeitin was ill with "systematic delusional insanity," a disease in which the victim suffers hallucinations. Zeitin is on trial on six counts of desecration of synagogues in Tel Aviv last month.

After consulting the doctor, the Judge remanded the accused to the mental home in Bat Yam for ten days' observation and ordered the resumption of the hearing on October 10.

FOUR KILLED IN CANADIAN BLAST

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, Thursday (Reuter). — Four men were killed and two others were listed as missing after an explosion and fire that shattered part of the Saskatchewan grain pool elevator terminal here. Fourteen others were injured, four of them severely.

The cause of the blast was not immediately known but a spontaneous dust explosion was suggested as a possibility.

Body Found Aboard s.s. Hadar in Cyprus

POST Correspondent

NICOSIA, Thursday. — The body of an unidentified man was found aboard the s.s. Hadar when she anchored at Vassiliko Bay, ten miles east of Limassol, at noon today.

A member of the crew found the body when he lifted the heavy tarpaulin covering the lifeboat. The ship had been fumigated at Haifa yesterday and it is presumed that the man, believed a stowaway, hid under the tarpaulin to escape the fumigation and later died of suffocation.

Late this evening it was not yet confirmed whether the dead man was a stowaway or a passenger. Inquiries are proceeding.

Taxi Drivers Set Up Internal Court

TEL AVIV, Thursday (Itim). A promise to "clean up the profession" was made by members of the Taxi Drivers Association at a press conference here today. The drivers stated that they would shortly establish an internal court, which would hear cases within a fortnight of a complaint being made about overcharging or discourtesy.

The court would be composed of representatives of the Association and of public bodies.

The Association would shortly publish an easy reference book of all the official fares and instruct its drivers to show it on demand, it was stated.

Fodder Exchanged For Wheat, Pulses

Farmers producing wheat and pulses can exchange them for grain fodder for their livestock according to a ratio fixed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, it was learned yesterday in Jerusalem. The move is intended to persuade farmers who prefer to grow fodder for their own livestock to switch to wheat and pulses.

Each farmer, therefore, who grows and markets through official channels these items and later lacks fodder, will get special allocations the following season.

The exchange rates were fixed as follows: 100 kilograms of grain fodder for 60 kilograms of peas or 70 kilograms of chick peas or 40 kilograms of lentils, and 120 kilograms of grain fodder for 100 kilograms of wheat.

Mouse Found in Bread; Baker Fined IL.50

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — When Mrs. Rachel Ma'bari from Rehovot sat down to her Sabbath meal last Friday she cut the hala and discovered the head of a mouse in it.

This morning Sander Kliski, owner of a bakery at 20 Rehov Ahad Ha'am in Rehovot, who had sold the bread, was fined IL.50 by the Tel Aviv Anti-Profiteering Court.

SUMMONED. — Andre Marty, veteran French Communist party leader demoted last week for "sectarian activity", has been summoned as a witness in the investigation into an alleged Communist plot against the external security of France, it was announced in Toulon yesterday.



"ELI"
[illegible] Rehov Herzl, Haifa. Tel. [illegible]

World Jewry Group Approves Payments

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — The Policy Committee of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany, representing 23 major Jewish organizations throughout the world, ratified the restitution agreements between Israel and Germany yesterday.

The Committee received a message from Prime Minister Ben Gurion saying that the agreements were "of great moral and political meaning... impressive contributions toward consolidating the economic independence of Israel." Dr. Nahum Goldmann presided.

Villagers Get Order Nisi Against Army and Police

POST Legal Correspondent

Four inhabitants of Sha'ab village in Galilee were issued an order nisi by the High Court yesterday after asserting that Police and Army authorities threatened them with expulsion.

The applicants stated that the decision to expel them was the result of incurring the displeasure of Shafik Abu Abdu, an influential villager of Sha'ab. After working his lands, rented to him by the Custodian of Absentee Property, for a wage of 300 pruta per day, the four applicants claim to have annoyed him by asking for more. Abdu, it is alleged, then took steps to get rid of them. They were arrested at the end of August, released on bail and told to leave the village within a week, the four related.

Claiming that similar cases had happened before, the applicants argued that the steps taken have no foundation in law and are not warranted by the fact that Sha'ab is a "closed area." The Court issued the order against the Military Governor of Galilee and against the Police Superintendent of Acre, calling on them to show cause why they should not refrain from expelling the petitioners. An interim order to prevent their expulsion for the time being was also issued. Justices Agranat, Assaf and Zeltner sat on the Bench. Mr. Nimr Hawari appeared for the applicants.

U.K. Union Wants Overtime Banned

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — British union leaders last night ignored government "peacemakers" and called on three million engineering workers to ban overtime in all engineering plants.

The ban, a reprisal against rejection of a wage demand, will cost Britain's engineering industry three million man hours a week and will disrupt rearmament production.

The ban is to start on October 20, giving Government mediators time to try to get the union to continue talks with employers who have turned down a claim for a two-pound sterling weekly rise. The employers want the dispute referred to a state supervised arbitration tribunal.

STRICKEN ISRAEL CHILD TREATED IN U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday (INA). — Twelve-year-old Nona Tussman, who was flown here from Israel by a special U.S. Air Force plane after being stricken with polio, is at present a patient in Children's Hospital here.

1776 IN REVERSE

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The "Tribune," Socialist journal and mouthpiece of leftwing leader Aneurin Bevan, on the eve of Labour's Annual Conference today demanded that the party should issue a Declaration of British Independence of America.

The front page "splash" of the "Tribune" was headed "Declaration of Independence — We do not want these dollars."

ME Investment Prospects Gloomy—U.S. Bank Head

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday (Reuter). — Conditions for U.S. capital investment in the Middle East and Latin America are "pretty discouraging because of the upsurge of nationalism," American businessmen were told here.

Mr. R. L. Garner, Vice President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, was addressing a conference which opened here yesterday to study private investment in the international field.

The conference had earlier heard a warning from Mr. Stanley Andrews, Technical Cooperation Administrator that "aggressive nationalism" was sweeping the world and that American businessmen would no longer be able to build an "Island of America" in foreign countries.

"You must go as partners," he declared. One of the chief aims of the meeting attended by more than 350 businessmen and financiers is to study how private capital might undertake programmes now sponsored by the government's Point Four plan of aid to under-developed countries.

'Orthodox Jewry Will Go Underground'

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — A mass demonstration of 5,000 persons took place here last night, sponsored by the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the U.S. and Canada, to express the "consternation of religious Jews over the latest religious developments in Israel."

The meeting was addressed by Rabbi Eliezer Silver, who declared that "Orthodox Jewry in Israel will go underground and Orthodox Jews of America will support them" in their fight against religious prejudice in Israel.

A resolution was adopted against conscription of religious women, against the planned abolition of autonomous religious educational systems, the planned promulgation of a law depriving Yeshivot and charitable institutions in Israel of their "inviolable independence and freedom by instituting Government control over their operations," and the introduction of public desecration of the Shabbath in transportation.

Rabbi Aaron Kotler said that the "Jewish people did not have conscription of women since the Tower of Babel."

[illegible] ORCHESTRA

RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS

continues in TEL AVIV until SUNDAY, Sept. 28, noon.

HAIFA — Renewal ends TODAY.

Republicans Decide Nixon Should Run

WHEELING, W. Va., Thursday (UP). — Mr. Dwight Eisenhower, Republican candidate for President, said here last night that his running mate for the Vice-Presidency, Senator Richard Nixon, has been "completely vindicated." He told a cheering crowd here that the Republican National Committee voted unanimously to keep Senator Nixon in the race.

The Senator had been under fire for accepting an $18,000 expense fund from private persons, following his election to the U.S. Senate. Mr. Eisenhower said that the vote of the Committee to retain Senator Nixon was 107 to 0; 31 other members could not be contacted by phone or telegraph.

"The New York Times," which has been supporting the Republican candidates, said in an editorial yesterday before Senator Nixon was cleared, "We think he is wrong in claiming that a private political expense fund is the proper method of defraying political expenses which he thought should not be charged to the government." The "Times" also said that the Senator's first reaction that the fund accumulation charge against him was a leftist smear was "foolish."

The paper said, "We particularly regret the lack of recognition by Senator Nixon that he made any sort of mistake in accepting these funds in the first place. By the same token we feel that Governor Stevenson made an error of judgment in permitting the establishment of a private fund to supplement the salaries of administrative officials in the state of Illinois."

The New York "Herald Tribune," which is backing the Republican Party yesterday said Senator Nixon, "will emerge from this ordeal... not only better known, but a bigger man than before the controversies broke out around him."

Fifty of the nation's top political writers, yesterday predicted a close presidential race, but gave a slight edge to Democratic candidate, Governor Stevenson. The poll of writers, most of them Washington correspondents, was taken by "Newsweek" magazine.

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Cables in Brief

INDICTED. — A Federal grand jury in Seattle on Wednesday indicted several Communist leaders on charges of conspiring to teach the violent overthrow of the U.S. Government. The arrests were [illegible] due to arrests in a nation-wide rounding of top Communists.

FINES. — Stricter fines were imposed in Port Elizabeth yesterday for participation in the non-violence civil disobedience campaign against Apartheid. Sixteen Africans were ordered to pay £10 each or spend 60 days in jail.

PARACHUTIST. — The Soviet parachutist, Fyodor Storcheboka, landed on Wednesday from over 15,000 meters and did not open his parachute until he dropped 1,400 meters, Moscow Radio reports.

HOME. — Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-Lai returned to Peking on Wednesday after a month's visit to Moscow, a New China News Agency despatch received in London reported.

VISIT. — Five Persian newspaper editors and owners invited by the British Government to tour industrial centres and study local government arrived at London Airport from Teheran on Wednesday night.

AIR. — U.S. Secretary for Air, Thomas K. Finletter, left Iceland on Wednesday for French Morocco after visiting air bases, according to an Askara broadcast picked up in London.

LIBERALS. — Liberal leaders from 16 nations assembled in Strasbourg yesterday for the annual Congress of World Liberals. About 150 delegates are attending.

RELATIONS. — The French Foreign Minister, M. Maurice Schuman arrived in Mexico City on Wednesday night to attend a series of meetings aimed at bettering Latin American-French relations.

PIONEER CALL. — The Religious Halutz Organization, Bahad, decided at an executive meeting in London to approach members of the movement to go to Morocco for a period of four to six months to work among Jewish youth there.

RESTRICTIONS. — Ceylon has eight announced immediate restrictions on goods from a number of countries. Imports from Britain and the Commonwealth, except Canada, are not affected.

ACHESON'S CALL TO USSR ON GERMANY

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Secretary of State Dean Acheson challenged Russia last night to rid re-occupied East Germany of "kidnappers" and "terrorists" so that free elections could be held to unify Germany.

In a 750-word statement, Mr. Acheson called the Communist regime in East Germany one "from which kidnappers can issue forth, and to which kidnapped persons can be taken and held for weeks, months and years without trial or a sign of life."

The blunt statement followed the latest of Big Three notes on Germany delivered to the Kremlin on Tuesday. It rejected Russia's plan for a "dictated" German peace treaty as an "insult to the German nation."

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Personal Notices

DR. PAULO and MARCELLA SEGRE (nee Contoni) will be At Home tomorrow, Sat., Sept. 27, 1952, from 11 a.m. — 1 p.m. at 26 Abyssinian St., Jerusalem, on the occasion of the

BAR MITZVAH

of their son DAN

Service at the Italian Synagogue (formerly Schmidt's College Bldg.) at 9 a.m.

JECHESKEL and ZIPORAH SPITZER — FELIX and IRENE ZIMMT take pleasure in inviting friends and relatives to the WEDDING of their children

ZVI and RUTH

which will take place at the Palatin Hotel, Jerusalem, on Wed., October 1, 1952, at 5 p.m.

With great sorrow and deep grief, I announce the death of my dear partner and friend

Paul H. Koffler

A good and noble man has passed away.

Dr. Walter Beydemann of Joseph Koffler & Son.

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express their deepest sympathy

to Mr. David Horowitz

on the death of his father.

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CHEN — Air Conditioned — 4th & last week — Don't miss it! One of the most powerful human dramas of the year THE BLUE VEIL starring JANE WYMAN, [illegible] CHARLES LAUGHTON

EDEN — 2nd Week — Jeanette MACDONALD, Nelson EDDY — MAYTIME

ARMON DAVID — 2nd week — Vivi GIOI — Carlo del POGGIO — TRAGIC HUNT — A Forum Film

ESTHER — Air Conditioned — 3rd week — M.G.M.'s great musical hit in technicolor TEXAS CARNIVAL starring Esther WILLIAMS — Red SKELTON — Howard KEEL

MIGDALOR — 2nd Week — Louis JORDAN, Debra PAGET — BIRD IN PARADISE

MOGRABI — 2nd week — Mitzi GAYNOR, Dennis DAY — GOLDEN GIRL

OPHIR — 4th Week — JANE POWELL in a Technicolor Musical TWO WEEKS with LOVE — M.G.M. picture

ORION — 2nd Week — Gary Cooper in a fascinating adventure in regions where the camera never penetrated before — DISTANT DRUMS

SHEDEROTH — Joan Fontaine — Burt Lancaster — KISS THE BLOOD OFF MY HANDS

TAMAR — 3rd Week — Air-conditioned — PARAMOUNT'S WHEN WORLDS COLLIDE in Technicolor — No complimentary tickets — Continuous Performances From 10 a.m. to 5.45 p.m.

Haifa Cinemas

From Sat. Sept. 27

AMPHI — Tel. 4015 — 4th week — DAVID AND BATHSHEBA — This film will not be shown again in Haifa and surroundings for one year

ORAH — Tel. 4017 — Israel Premiere — ON MOONLIGHT BAY — Doris Day — Gordon McRae — Technicolor

ARMON — Tel. 4646 — THE ACCUSED — Loretta Young — Robert Cummings

EN DOR — Tel. 3421 — Sat. and Mon.: TENSION — Tues., Wed., Thurs.: SOLDIERS THREE

GAL OR — Tel. 4567 — First and only cinema in Haifa giving non-stop performances from 10 a.m.—6 p.m. and at 6.45 and 9 p.m. — From today: THE FALLEN IDOL — Ralph Richardson — Michele Morgan — Bobby Henry

MORIAH — Tel. 4279 — MY BLUE HEAVEN — Technicolor — Betty Grable — Dan Dailey

ORION — Tel. 4020 — CAVE OF OUTLAWS — Macdonald Carey — Alexis Smith

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★ Auditorium Y.M.C.A. — Today at 4 — Saturday at 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. World-famous pianist, Eugene List, in the wonderful artistic production THE BACHELOR'S DAUGHTERS — French subtitles — Gail Russell — Ann Dvorak — Adolphe Menjou — Box office opens Friday at 10 a.m.

★ EDEN Tel. 3929 ★ — One of the greatest and most original comedies — Howard KEEL — Dorothy McGUIRE Fred MacMURRAY in GALLAWAY WENT THATAWAY — also Sun. at 10.30 a.m.

★ STUDIO Tel. 4055 ★ — Sat. at 7.30 for military, 9.30 general public. Weekd. at 3.30. Ingrid BERGMAN — Charles BOYER in one of the greatest achievements of Metro Goldwyn Mayer ARCH OF TRIUMPH — Today (Fri.) at 3 p.m.: CITADEL

★ EDISON Tel. 4056 ★ — The crushing story of an oppressed people fighting their aggressors: STALOWE SERCA (Hearts of Steel) produced by Film Polski — Today at 3 p.m.: GASLIGHT.

★ ZION HALL ★ — ERROL FLYNN — MICHELINE PRELLE in a dynamic and adventure drama Captain Fabian

★ ORION Tel. 2914 ★ — Warner Bros' exciting drama of adventure and conquest! COLT 45 in technicolor! starring: Randolph SCOTT — Ruth ROMAN — Today at 3.30: DAVID & BATHSHEBA.

★ TEL-OR Tel. 5555 ★ — Claude RAINS — Susanna FOSTER — Nelson EDDY in the greatest musical production of our time in glorious technicolor. PHANTOM OF THE OPERA — Today at 3.30 p.m.: CANYON PASSAGE.

WARNER FILMS THIS WEEK

The Great Western "COLT .45" — RANDOLPH SCOTT, RUTH ROMAN — ORION — JERUSALEM

The lovable Musical Comedy "ON MOONLIGHT BAY" — DORIS DAY — GORDON MacRAE — ORAH — HAIFA

The Great Adventure Story "DISTANT DRUMS" — 2nd week — GARY COOPER — MARI ALDON — ORION — TEL AVIV

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Friday, September 26, 1952
Tishri 7, 5713 — Moharram 6, 1372

A MAYOR FOR JERUSALEM

THE deadlock over the Jerusalem Mayoralty has been resolved at the long last with the election of Mr. Kariv, the Mizrahi Councillor. The vote was twelve to nine, and the division as between the coalition behind the new Mayor and the opposition remains as before. As with Mr. Shragai, the Poel Hamizrahi choice who was driven to resign, so with Mr. Kariv — he should be able to count on the support of the six councillors forming the loosely held Religious Bloc; the four General Zionists, and the two Herut members. Against him, and in opposition embittered by the drawn out clashes of the last few months, there will be the six Mapai councillors; the two Progressives, and the Mapam representative.

Such is the disenchanting picture emerging after weeks of bargaining, with broken promises as the most unedifying aspect of all. That a change was long overdue, none with the interest of Capital's local authority at heart could seriously doubt. The former coalition under Mayor Shragai appeared doomed from the start because a determined minority, two-thirds the size of the artificial majority, nine against twelve, could not see its way to giving the administration either loyalty or cooperation. If the majority had been less artificially composed, more unitedly devoted to the City's welfare, and less to the separate interests of some half-dozen parties and splinters, and at the same time more mindful of the opposition's legitimate claims, it might have produced a workable administration. But the junction of forces in the coalition was such that Labour, the one genuine Bloc, and with them their Progressive allies, were reduced to sullen and barren antagonism.

Part, and perhaps most of the difficulty, springs from the notion shared by all the splinters sent to the Council by the religious organizations that the Mayoralty of Jerusalem belongs as a matter of abstract but indisputable right to one of the Orthodox parties; whether any of them can command the man with personal fitness for the position or not. The combined six votes of the Religious Bloc, not so easily united on any other issue, were sure to be cast with that view and that view alone. It mattered little to them what the other parties to the partnership had to offer to the efficient running of the city, so long as they could be made to support an Orthodox candidate for the Mayoralty. Having lost in the Municipal election their title to first place, Labour, for its part, was resigned to any compromise that did not press the religious principle to the point of making it an exclusive condition of their alliance with other parties or groups.

In the unseemly dealings leading up to last night's result, the emergence of Mr. Kariv — who for all his doubtlessly estimable qualities must bear the stigma, not unusual in politics, of the dark horse—two things evolved that are not without interest to the public. The man with the most voracious political appetite — Mr. Eliashar — could not, even while Acting Mayor, muster at any time more than six of the Council's twenty-one votes. This no doubt will have its sobering effect upon him, no less than upon the following he is so eager to build up. The other development which will not have been lost on the public, was Labour's readiness to drop its Jerusalem pilot, in the person of Mr. Shari, as the price of a united and workmanlike administration. The candidacy of Mr. Friedman, put forward by Mapai, and also that of the Progressive, Dr. Abeles, were proof of a desire to achieve some sort of harmony in the management of the City's affairs. It involved the sacrifice of Mr. Shari, an experienced, energetic, and imaginative Councillor with a creditable record as Deputy Mayor, because, as an unflinching exponent in the demand for minimum reform he was more than any of the splinter parties would swallow.

The Municipal Council under the new Mayor has but a year to serve before the next elections. All who love Jerusalem will wish the Council well, for all the unhappiness that has dogged it since the last election. The majority of the Council has been given a fresh chance to show that it is capable of conducting the affairs of a city that lives in the hearts of a great part of mankind. If it can rise above dissension it can still atone for the faults of the past.

THE WORKING WEEK

Reparations Company Organized

By S. Eliahu

WHILE the political scene was dominated this week by the resignation of Rabbi I. M. Levin from the Cabinet and the walkout of his Agudat Yisrael and of the Poalei Agudat Yisrael from the Government coalition, those concerned with the economic development of the country were busy with pressing problems of their own.

At the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the organization of the German Reparations Company began in earnest. Though discussions have not yet been completed, it is understood that the main outlines are more or less drafted. The Company, which is reported to be headed by the Minister of Finance, Mr. L. Eshkol, will have its main offices in Israel with a branch in Germany. The Israel offices will employ about 100 experts and officials, while the German branch, to be headed by Dr. Shinar, will have about 40 Israel employees, mostly experts in engineering, finance and international trade.

In Israel, a special Planning Institute will be established and affiliated with the Reparations Company. This Planning Institute will prepare the blueprints for the projects to be undertaken with the help of the equipment imported from Germany and in particular will ensure the fitting of these projects into the general development plans of the country.

The Planning Institute, probably a small unit in the beginning, will become the nucleus of a large Development Institute, into which the various Planning Bureaux will be integrated. At present, in spite of their recent reduction, there are still dozens of bureaux, offices, bodies and departments drafting and even executing plans for their own sectors.

Planning Offices

In agriculture, besides the Ministry of Agriculture, the Keren Kayemet and the Jewish Agency have their own planning offices (the latter has one in Jerusalem and one in Rehovot). Industrial plans are laid in the Prime Minister's Office, as well as in the Investment Centre of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency also do some industrial planning.

Road building plans are drafted by the Ministry of Labour, while the planning of Mail Services, Railways, Shipping, Ports and Aviation is the responsibility of the heads of the respective departments in the Ministry of Communications. There is, however, no particular body in charge of Road Transport and the as yet non-existent Coastal Shipping. Fishing Ports, on the other hand, are being planned by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The water and irrigation planning, which have been split among the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Jewish Agency in general and in Mekoroth in particular, has now been united in the recently established Water Planning Company of the Government, which will also supervise and coordinate the local and regional water projects.

The planning of housing projects is carried out by the Prime Minister's Office (new towns, general projects) while the Ministry of Labour has its own planning unit (in addition to the Popular Housing Department) as has the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency.

Besides all these "construction planning" bodies there are various offices and departments doing "economic" planning, the Investment Centre dealing with the transfer of capital, and there is financial planning connected with the preparations of the Development Budget (Ministry of Finance and the Ministerial Committee), and manpower planning by the Prime Minister's Office. There is also, at least theoretically, a Priorities Committee for the Bond Drive Funds.

Moreover, until quite recently, imports have also been planned separately by the various Ministries concerned, and there has been strong competition between the various departments in the same Ministry, particularly in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. In this field, however, there has been a considerable improvement as a result of the Government's decision to prepare a single one-year import programme, which will be an integral part of the one-year foreign currency balance programme.

Import Programme

The drafting of the import programme began about six months ago when the various Ministries submitted their import requirements to the Ministry of Finance. The sum total of the foreign currency required for the purchase of the goods listed in these separate programmes was, however, far beyond the Treasury's means. At that time, moreover, the extent of foreign currency sources was still unclear, particularly with regard to German reparations.

At a later stage, Mr. Oscar



"Eli says he doesn't consider a crisis exists, but it will take more than a few voice to solve his coalition problem.

Gass, Economic Adviser of the Israel Government in Washington, came to Jerusalem to streamline, and particularly to give a more realistic shape to the import and foreign currency balance programme. Fighting hard with the various Ministries, particularly with the oversensitive Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Gass cut the figures to make ends meet. Finding the calculations of certain Ministries too "pessimistic", Mr. Gass pointed out that the price of wheat in the U.S. for example, was at present not $115, but about $80-85.

This "small" difference alone, translated into Israel's wheat consumption, amounted to about $6-7 million. The prices of sugar and other commodities also dropped on the world market. Dr. Joseph, in a correct estimate of public opinion, stated that Israelis want more meat and less fish fillet. Mr. Gass, calculating in dollars and calories, was of the opinion that fish fillet was much cheaper than meat and had the same, if not greater, nutritional value.

Meat Bill

Forgetting for a while about one's own stomach, there was considerable logic and farsightedness in Mr. Gass' opinion: meat imports cost the country about $8 million a year. Using part of this money for fish imports, there would still remain some dollars for investment in cattle breeding, which could, within a few years, bring Israel nearer to self-sufficiency in her meat supply.

The basic consideration behind Mr. Gass' calculations — a calculation which the new bosses of the Ministry of Finance seemed to agree with — was most important: Israel must consume fewer imported goods than can be purchased with its usual foreign currency incomes and use the balance to finance at least a part of the capital goods imports, which have been financed until now by foreign loans.

Everybody in the country agreed that Israel must make some desperate efforts to reduce its dependence on loans, gifts and grants from abroad. There are few, however, in authoritative posts, who dared to translate into action this ultimatum of "Work More And Consume Less". Although most of the population self-righteously detest "the system of living on foreign alms," there were few workers who liked the idea of separating wages from the cost of living index, and few industrialists who were willing to end the golden era of the "cost-plus-profit" system.

This week, however, a loosening of the ties between wages and the C-o-L Index came nearer, and the tenders system in industries was gaining ground held by the cost-plus-profit system.

Closely connected with the C-o-L Index problem was the question of the three IL. exchange rates for the dollar. When the Government approved the introduction of three exchange rates, it drafted a long three-section list of commodities. Most of the basic commodities, such as wheat, sugar and fats, remained in the IL.2.80 per dollar group, and their prices remained unchanged. Others were put into the IL.1.40 list and their prices doubled, while the even less vital commodities went to the IL.1 per dollar group.

Prices Up

Since February 1952, the Government has slowly, step by step, transferred a number of commodities from the "cheaper" rates to the higher ones. This week it was the turn of sugar, fats and some other commodities. Dr. Joseph, afraid of the effects of the imminent price increases on the C-o-L Index (which would bring higher wage demands from the workers and consequently higher price demands from the manufacturers) opposed the idea. His Economic Adviser, former Economic Editor Alex Raviv, however, made some careful calculations which showed that the transfer of those commodities to higher exchange rates would result only in relatively small increases in the C-o-L Index.

This, however, did not quite apply to the suggestion that wheat should also be transferred from the IL.2.80 to the IL.1.40 rate, as bread is a formidable weight in the Index Food Basket. Negotiations on this point were still going on this week end between the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Minister of Finance; it was predicted that there would be no agreement and that the actual decision will therefore have to come from the Cabinet. Most likely decision envisaged in economic circles: the Cabinet will approve the transfer of sugar, fats and some other less important commodities to higher exchange rates, but will postpone, temporarily at least, the transfer of wheat. It was pointed out, however, that since the price of bread is now being calculated on the basis of $110-115 per ton of wheat at the IL.2.80 rate, the actual difference at the IL.1.40 rate would be small if the $80-85 per ton price is taken into account. Also the price of wheat is only a part of the final price of bread, as the price of transportation and of milling and baking costs would remain unchanged.

NATURE NOTES

Armed Squid

SEABATHING off Athlit, our party found a yard-long cuttle-fish (or squid) in the shallow water. Trying to get him home in a petrol-tin — an unsuccessful venture, as he kept climbing out and dropping in the sand, so that in the end we returned him to the sea — we naturally talked about the grotesque creature, and it was amazing to find how ignorant we all were about this fascinating and ubiquitous mollusc, so numerous that a kind of whale feeds exclusively on him.

Led thereto by the German name of "inkfish", the German member of the party at least knew that the squid is wont to obfuscate its surroundings by an ink-screen. The Englishman remembered how on his travels in Italy he had delighted in the crisp fried rings that bore no reminder of the horrible creature they were cut from. A lady had picked up cuttles for her canary without knowing that they were the skeleton of the cuttle-fish. —But there is a lot more to learn about the creature.

The squid has ten arms, while another species, the octopus macropus, has "only" eight. One or more of these arms, the hecto-cotylus, is specialized with the male cuttle-fish as a sexual organ. The sperm is packed onto this arm which then separates from the body, swims away on its own and enters the body of the female! It seems that the lost arm grows again. There are many other oddities, among them the backward movement of the creature which jet-swims with the aid of his syphon.

P. A.

U.N. BULLETIN'S REPORT

EUROPE HIT BY TRADE CUTS

By SUSAN STRANGE

LONDON. — THE latest United Nations Economic Bulletin from Geneva, published last week, illuminates more strikingly than these periodic reports on Europe's economic progress usually do, the difficulties of economic cooperation between the nations of the free world.

This is one of the biggest and most fundamental international problems of our time. In economic matters, it always sounds easy enough, in theory, for Governments to agree together that the old, destructive game of Beggar-my-Neighbour must never be played again, that in future they will consult and cooperate for each other's good. But, in practice, as many post-war efforts in this direction have shown, it is far from easy to carry out these good intentions. A Government responsible to its own people for their prosperity cannot reasonably be expected, it seems, to run its country full-tilt into economic danger in order to save somebody else's skin.

Import Cuts

In this case, the United Nations economists at Geneva have found that Europe in 1952 has seen its trade shrink, its industrial production stagnate and its unemployment figures rise. And the most important influence depressing this trade was, they found, the restrictions imposed by Britain and France. These two leading countries of Western Europe, the analysis makes clear, both found themselves at the end of last year in severe economic difficulties which, if unchecked, might have ended in national bankruptcy. And, in order to square their accounts, both countries resorted to drastic cuts in imports. These restrictions, in effect, shifted some of the burden on to the producers in other parts of Europe who suddenly found themselves cut off from large parts of their normal export market.

Inside the European Payments Union, all the creditor countries except Western Germany found their rate of surplus significantly reduced. "As these shifts continue," the Bulletin forecasts, "the underlying weakness of other countries, as well as France and the United Kingdom, vis-a-vis the dollar area, is bound to become more apparent."

Yet Britain and France might both argue that they are the twin pillars of the Western defensive system in Europe. Their responsibility to safeguard their economies is therefore not only to their own people, but to the whole Atlantic alliance.

Belgian Coal

A similar dilemma over Belgium is also high-lighted in this Bulletin. Belgium's coal is desperately needed by Western European industry, but it is expensive to produce. As happened once before, in 1949, it is now accumulating at pitheads. The Belgian coal industry will suffer greatly from any curtailment in orders. The only answer, says the Bulletin, is an international scheme which would remove part of the financial burden of carrying stocks from the shoulders of individual producers. Such a scheme the new Schuman Plan authority might devise and operate. But it would, of course, involve the other member countries of the Plan in additional sacrifices for the sake of Belgian miners and mine-owners — sacrifices which they may well refuse to make. Yet Belgium might equally retort that if her coal production is allowed instead to fall off, industry all over Europe, as well as in Belgium itself, will suffer from a limitation of coal supplies and, therefore, of all-round industrial expansion.

These are typical problems of economic cooperation between friendly and well-intentioned, but sovereign states. It is better to admit, at once, that short of political federation, they are, in most cases, insoluble.

U.N. Criticism

There are other cases, however, where the harm done by one country to the economy of another could be avoided, with a little more foresight, without damage to the national interest or economic security. Of these, the Bulletin points out, in another connection, two instances — both, as it happens, involving the United States. One is the fact that American warehouse stocks of raw materials, many of them government-bought or licensed, have been allowed to decline without interruption since August 1951 — the very period in which Europe and the Sterling Area have been suffering acute losses of dollar and gold reserves largely as a result of the slump in raw material prices and sales. Another is the fact that speculative holding of sterling by American residents in the months between July, 1951, and March, 1952, removed some 140 million dollars of hard currency from the reserves of the Sterling Area at the time when those reserves were most seriously in jeopardy. Could the American Government not have done something to cooperate in checking this leakage?

These and other similar questions — concerning the over-complicated American customs regulations, for example — may in the end prove more fruitful fields of international economic cooperation than others which, though finer-sounding, are by their very nature doomed to disintegrate on the rock of national sovereignty. (OFNS)

African Issues Before U.N.

By COLIN LEGUM

LONDON. — THE decision of the Arab-Asian bloc to ask the United Nations General Assembly to treat the race conflict in South Africa as a threat to international peace and a violation of the United Nations Charter raises several urgent questions both for the United Nations and for the Commonwealth.

For Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, the question of whether or not to support this resolution is likely to involve many conflicting interests.

Two of the leading members of the Arab-Asian bloc, India and Pakistan, have identified themselves with serious allegations against a fellow-member of the Commonwealth.

In the past Britain has tried to avoid becoming involved in disputes between different members of the Commonwealth. But there is no possibility of maintaining a neutral attitude on this question. And yet, whatever stand Britain takes, is bound to result in friction within the Commonwealth family.

Malan's Threat

There is apparently little doubt that if the United Nations agrees to place this question on the agenda, South Africa, which walked out of the General Assembly last year, would resign from the United Nations rather than submit to a debate of its policies. Several of Dr. Malan's cabinet colleagues have recently advocated South Africa's abandonment of the United Nations on the grounds that it is dominated by non-White races and "banana republics".

Should Britain intervene to prevent the departure of one of the Commonwealth countries from the United Nations, this action is likely to affect her relations with India and Pakistan, as well as with other Arab-Asian and non-White nations who strongly resent Dr. Malan's racial policies.

If, on the other hand, Britain were to give direct or indirect support to the Arab-Asian resolution, it would almost certainly result in Dr. Malan's Government not only marching out of the United Nations but out of the Commonwealth as well.

Britain's dilemma is shared to a lesser extent also by Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Talks will shortly take place between the Commonwealth countries to determine what line of action they should adopt.

West Africa

This is not the only issue affecting South Africa at the next session of the General Assembly. The problem of South-West Africa once again appears on the agenda.

It has been a thorny question almost since the inception of the United Nations when South Africa refused to agree, along with other Mandatory Powers, to place the mandated territory of South-West Africa under the supervision of the Trusteeship Council.

At the last session of the General Assembly a resolution was passed censuring South Africa for its refusal to comply with United Nations decisions and calling upon Dr. Malan's Government to submit proposals to end this deadlock.

It was on this issue that the South African delegation walked out of the General Assembly. But more conciliatory policy has been followed since. The South African Government submitted a number of proposals to the ad hoc committee that had been set up to deal with this question. These proposals go some considerable way towards meeting the United Nations demands for international supervision over South-West Africa.

But the ad hoc committee has turned down the proposals on the grounds that they do not go far enough. The result is that South Africa will once again find itself in the box defending its policies on South-West Africa.

Third Problem

Linked with these two issues is a third problem affecting Africa, which is likely to cause considerable feeling at the next General Assembly. This is the question of Tunisia, which is also to be raised by the Arab-Asian bloc.

France, like South Africa, has objected that the political deadlock in Tunisia, arising from the demands for independence made by the Tunisian nationalist leaders and the Bey, is essentially an internal affair that falls outside the legitimate functions of the United Nations.

The three separate and yet related issues of South Africa, South-West Africa and Tunisia are bound to produce an effective coalition between the Arab-Asian bloc and the other "anti-colonial powers".

Readers' Letters

BOOSTING TOURISM

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—The disturbing news about our diminishing tourist trade and your report by N.S. that we are too expensive for middle class tourists makes me feel that a radical change in our policy is called for.

Why should we not take the example of the enormously successful policy which made Austria in the few years before the "Anschluss" one of the most important tourist countries in Europe, in spite of the boycott by Nazi Germany? Some of the important points included emphasis on low-priced holidays, strict classification of all hotels, pensions and private rooms, all inclusive prices listed in every room, excellent well-planned propaganda in foreign countries.

Why not introduce tourist pounds at a cheaper rate?

M.K. UNGER

Haifa, September 6.

SABBATH IN HOTELS

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — The letter by Th. F. Meysels in your issue of Sept. 10 is based on incorrect information:

1) For some time the so-called "Sabbath Surcharge" has not been levied on tourists staying in hotels, it is included in the rates for special tourist services.

2) As to the Sabbath Surcharge in general, it had to be introduced following the law imposing an additional pay of 50 per cent for all work done during the hours of weekly rest, (though, of course, an alternative day off is given to employees working on Saturday). According to these regulations, the day of rest is 36 hours. Consequently, hotels are obliged to pay the additional 50 per cent to all employees working between Friday sunset and Sunday morning, i.e. to two shifts of waiters, service personnel, porters etc. Peculiar as it may sound, the Histadrut even insists that waiters receive the additional Sabbath payment from the employer on their income from the 10 per cent service charge.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has authorized the levying of the Sabbath Charge of 12½ per cent for services rendered during this period. The charge is collected by hotels, cafes and restaurants from their local patrons.

Yours, etc.,
DR. LICHT,
Israel Caterers' Association
Tel Aviv, Sept. 14.

ULPAN WANTED IN T.A.

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Referring to your article on the Jerusalem Ulpan (September 9) it seems that the teaching methods used there are the best thus far.

Why is it not considered as important to carry on in Tel Aviv as well as the ma'barot? Surely it is just as important for Tel Avivians to get the benefit of these new methods.

In the name of all my fellow students who attend evening classes and who are very anxious to study more than one and a half hours three times a week, we ask that something be started for us as soon as possible.

Yours etc.,
G.T. KLEIN
Tel Aviv, September 9.

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TERROR IN MALAYA

By O.M. GREEN

LONDON. — "EVERY day a human life is lost. Every week valuable property is destroyed. Every month the Malayan and British Governments are spending £1m. to try to put an end to the loss of life, the fighting and the damage. This has gone on since June 1948."

Only perhaps those who have had to follow in detail the war with the Communists in Malaya have any conception of its nature and difficulties, and many should welcome the small new "Handbook to Malaya" published by the Regional Information Office of South-East Asia from which the above quotation is taken.

Today 300,000 men are in arms against the Communists. This force includes auxiliary police, home guards (largely composed of Malay volunteers) and village patriots, supported by five battalions of the Malay Regiment and an undisclosed but undoubtedly large number of Commonwealth troops. Against them are probably not more than 4,000 or 5,000 Communists. Yet despite the improvement since General Sir Gerald Templer became High Commissioner last January, no one would venture to predict the end of the war which has dragged on for more than four years.

Difficult Terrain

A picture on the cover of the handbook of British troops wading up to their armpits through a bog and holding their rifles above their heads gives an accurate idea of normal fighting conditions in Malaya. Four-fifths of the country — about 42,000 square miles — is covered with jungle and forest so dense that at 25 yards a man is invisible, where torrential rains fall every day and the midday heat averages 90 degrees. Who can wonder that a few thousand terrorists, who know this jungle as well as their home village streets, continue to evade destruction?

The terrorists are, with few exceptions, Chinese. Of the 2,778 killed down to January 31 last, 2,559 were Chinese, only 102 Malays, the remaining 179 being Indians, Siamese and Indonesians. It is also clear that the Malayan Communist Party is a branch of international Communism. It was formed in 1927, when in China General Chiang Kai-Shek broke with the Communists and started his war on them.

On the outbreak of the second world war, the M.C.P. (Malayan Communist Party) under orders from Russia, did all it could to frustrate the British war effort in Malaya by strikes and sabotage. This was changed to support of the British when Hitler invaded Russia; and when the Japanese overran Malaya the M.C.P. took to the jungle, proclaimed the formation of the Malayan Peoples' Anti-Japanese Army to fight the invaders and received large-scale help in British officers and equipment dropped by aeroplanes or smuggled in by junks.

When Japan collapsed the Communists boldly claimed that they alone had defeated her and would now set up a Malayan People's Republic. The word for action, however, was not given until March 1948, when a conference of Asiatic Communists was held in Calcutta. The first move was a series of strikes started among the Chinese workers in Singapore. In these, as shown by the British trade unionists, Mr. S.S. Awberry and Mr. F.W. Dalley, who went out to investigate, the M.C.P., masquerading as the Federation of Trade Unions, used the workers as catspaws, kept in the background, paid no strike pay, or other benefits, and at any sign of a settlement interfered to block it.

The Singapore police eventually proved too strong for the Communists, who thereupon switched to Johore on the mainland, where their attacks on rubber estates managers and their workers became so murderous that in June, 1948, the "emergency" was proclaimed by the Government. The war had begun.

Party Record

It is noteworthy that terror is especially (though certainly not exclusively) vented on non-Communist Chinese. Of 1,862 civilians killed down to January 31, last, 1,264 were Chinese, 85 Europeans. Chinese are the principal workers in the tin mines which the Communists are out to ruin, together with the rubber estates. The Chinese are, for the Communists, the best source of food, of information as to the movements of troops and police, and the best guarantee of secrecy, when thoroughly intimidated, of the Communists' own movements.

In the past two years nearly 450,000 Chinese squatters have been transplanted from the edge of the jungle into model settlements. This has undoubtedly hampered the Communists. The successes gained since General Templer took charge have also encouraged the Chinese to give more information about terrorist movements.

Underground Aid

But the Communists continue to get valuable help from their underground organization, the Ming Yun, or "Mobilization of the People" — one of the typical secret societies which have always been the curse of Chinese society in Malaya — which operates in the big towns and blackmails wealthy Chinese into giving support in various ways to the Reds. If the Ming Yun could be stamped out, then it would be possible to foresee the end of the war.

The Handbook deals with a number of imaginary questions by critics, showing what the British and Federal Governments are doing for Malaya — the large scheme of education, the encouragement of trade unions, the Rural and Industrial Development Authority for the benefit of small holders and fishermen, and last year, the substitution for a single Secretariat in Kuala Lumpur of eleven Departments, each under its own responsible head (in effect a Minister) of whom three are Malays, one Chinese and one Ceylonese. (*OFNS*)



A British patrol waits in tense ambush in the Malayan jungle.

EXPRESS PHOTO.

HOW TO HOLD YOUR GROUND (VIII.)

FIRST LAND CLASSIFICATION

By W.C. LOWDERMILK

IN a soil conservation project, the Conservation Service's first job is to classify, chiefly in terms of control of soil erosion by water and by wind. We shall give our attention today to steps in the control of water erosion.

In travelling from Dan to Beersheba, we pass over lands of many kinds: — Well watered swampy land of the Huleh needing drainage; rocky hills denuded of vegetation and soils; nearly flat lands of good deep soils where erosion is a small hazard; rolling land of loamy sands which are very susceptible to oil erosion; rolling hills of good and deep loams in parts of the Shephelah and the broad undulating plains of rich loessal or wind deposited soils of the Northern Negev that are highly subject to soil erosion by water and by wind unless protected. Within each area are many variations, the essential characteristics of which must be determined if the land is to be redeemed to produce the maximum amount of food for the people of Israel.

Specific Information

Land classification is founded on specific kinds of information required for designs and applications of measures and works. Certain facts about soils are most important. It is an interpretation of such facts that are determined by field examination, tract by tract and field by field, with an adequate degree of accuracy. These factors are:

1. Certain soil characteristics, especially depth and texture.
2. Slope gradients of each field or tract.
3. Rainfall, total amounts, and especially intensities that may fall in 15, 30 and 60 minutes and in 24 hours.
4. Permeability of top soils and subsoils.
5. Stoniness of land.
6. How much erosion has taken place on each field, whether now active or inactive.

Soil surveys of lands of Israel have been made by Professor A. Reifenberg of the Hebrew University and by Dr. S. Ravikovitch, now Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station. Emphasis in these surveys has been upon identification and description of soil types, as to parent materials, profiles, mechanical, chemical and to some degree bacteriological analyses. The soil studies of Director Ravikovitch and his staff have amassed a great amount of information needful in intensive soil management, in treatment of saline soils, in fertilization, and in selection of crops and rotations. Much of the success in growing crops in Israel is due to these splendid soil studies.

All this information, however, is not necessary for the design of measures to control storm waters and soil erosion. On the other hand, information on slopes and storm waters not supplied in these soil surveys is required for conservation measures. These two types of surveys are not duplication of effort; rather they are supplementary to each other.

Interpretation of these facts is expressed in land classes. Lands are first grouped into two categories. Those that may be safely cultivated when appropriate measures are taken and integrated into farm operations; and those that can not be safely and practically cultivated and must be kept under a complete cover of grass or forest.

In Israel three of the seven Land Classes are recognised in the second category of no cultivation. Class V is suited for grazing with moderate restrictions; Class VI is suited for woodland, forests or for limited grazing; and Class VII is of little or no economic use and is suited only for Parks, scenic areas and the like.

The major difficulties, as mentioned in previous articles, occur in the first category of four Land Classes, dedicated to cultivation. Class I is land with slopes no greater than two per cent with good soil a metre or more deep, medium in texture, with good drainage, with no stones to interfere in working the land. Little or no erosion hazard exists and no special measures of soil conservation are required. Good soil management, including the first line of defence in control of storm waters as outlined in *The POST* on August 15, are needed.

Class II is land with slopes not exceeding six per cent, with a good soil not less than 0.75 metre deep, with hazards of soil erosion that require simple measures of contour farming. If stones exist, they may be removed readily. The first and second lines of defence are indicated.

Class III is land with slopes not in excess of 15 per cent with moderately good soil not less than 0.45 metre deep and subject to severe hazards of erosion; it requires complex measures to conserve soil and control storm waters. If stones are present, their removal may be costly. First, second and third lines of defence against the destructiveness of storm waters, as previously described, are called for.

Class IV is land with slopes not exceeding 25 per cent with fairly good soil, not less than 0.45 meter deep; it is subject to serious hazards of erosion and is usually much damaged by erosion. If stones exist, they may be removed at considerable cost. Such land is suited to permanent or improved pastures with irrigation by sprinkling. Ploughing would take place once in 4 to 7 years to reseed pastures; or such lands may well be planted to orchards or vineyards with tree rows on contours and fitted with diversion channels and storm water disposal systems.

Land Classification

Such classification of some 900,000 dunams in the northern plain of Sharon and adjacent Carmel high lands worked out in percentages of land classes as follows. Class I — 8.6; Class II — 23.7; Class III — 12.9; Class IV — 4.8; V — 32.5; Class VI — 20.0; Class V is suited best for reforestation.

This classification of land is recorded on large scale maps and serves also as an inventory of the lands of Israel. This inventory will be completed by the beginning of 1953. From this inventory the productive capacity of the land in foods, fats and fibres, as well as the scope of the conservation work necessary in Israel may be calculated.

Israel cannot escape being a pilot area for the Middle East in making full use, with conservation, of all kinds of land and water resources in the country. The urgent necessity for food requires it. Moreover such an undertaking is a very real part of the conquest of hunger that blights so much of the world today, for nations have come to a time of accounting for their stewardship of the Good Earth. In far too much of the world this larger objective, if recognized at all, is only talked about. There peasants are carrying on in traditional lore, wasting and leaving unrealized the latent possibilities of soils, climate and waters of their lands while increasing in population, with famine conditions rapidly approaching.

Next week we shall take a look at how design, lay-out and stake out of soil conservation measures are done.

This high and praiseworthy purpose of reclaiming the land is fine for inspirational speeches. It is still more inspiring to carry out works to this end in the plains, in the valleys and in the hills. Why [illegible] what to many is a dry subject? But let them go out on the land, made [illegible] by [illegible] of the past. Let them read the records that have been written in the land by ignorance and neglect or by careful farming during past generations. Let them try to judge the qualities of this and that field, to prescribe how to farm the land so that the rate of soil erosion does not exceed that at which new soil is formed. Let them try it once—in a heavy storm. I guarantee that this work of soil and rain water conservation will no longer be a dry subject. W.C.L.



Top picture shows Class I land—deep soil, level ground, low erosion hazards. Below is Class V-a—shallow or stony soil on moderate slopes, considerably eroded. Suitable only for pasture or woodland. Photos: Israel Soil Conservation Service.

Negus Acclaims Federation

ERITREA was one of the first territories to be freed during the last World War, but is one of the last to receive its solution, Emperor Haile Selassie said in his address on the occasion of the proclamation of the federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea on September 11. He claimed that had Ethiopia not personally directed the claims on behalf of Eritrea the latter would have remained under foreign domination or control in one form or another.

Referring to the Paris Peace Conference in 1946 where the question of Eritrea was brought up the Emperor stated that: "Were Britain's desires alone to be consulted, the solution might have been reached at an early date. However the interests and welfare of Eritrea were temporarily sacrificed to foreign politics."

Ethiopian Initiative

Reiterating that the task of "leading the struggle for justice for the brothers of Ethiopia and Eritrea" fell to the former alone, His Imperial Majesty paid tribute to the "noble and disinterested contribution" of the United States, who with France "lent prestige and leadership to the basic settlement" foreseen by the United Kingdom.

Although Ethiopia was not represented at the first conference its delegation attended 11 international conferences in defence of the federalization schemes. The Emperor summed up the delaying tactics of the world powers in the words of the Indian representative at the Paris Conference: "There is a tendency to look upon the people of these territories as chattels who may be subjects of political 'deals'."

In 1948 the four great powers declared their inability to reach a solution for Eritrea because of political considerations and in the following year, although the United Nations Assembly fully endorsed the reunion of the two peoples, the solution was again defeated by extraneous considerations. The same year saw the establishment of a second international commission which only confirmed the findings of the previous bodies. "It was therefore only in 1950, five years after the opening of the question, that the United Nations made their recommendation for federation."

"We have firmly stood on the principle that only the wishes, interests, peace and security of the peoples in question may be taken into consideration and that all political bargaining must be firmly rejected. We were among the very first to proclaim our attachment to that principle for Libya in expressing Our conviction that its people devoutly desired independence. Our position as regards the freedom of Somaliland is unique amongst the members of the United Nations, since we have been the sole country to vote consistently for that solution. As regards Eritrea, Our 3,000-year history and Our own knowledge of Our subjects in Eritrea have, at all times, supported us in Our convictions as to the justice of the claims made in their behalf.

Equal Rights

"...Self-determination is being achieved in yet another sense. Not only will the Eritreans constitute and participate in their local government but they, Christians and Moslems alike, will receive the fruits of fullest participation in all branches and levels of the Imperial Ethiopian Government. Eritreans have participated for many years throughout the branches of Our Government. It is in this sense that the Republic of Cuba declared three years ago that outright union of Eritrea with Ethiopia would constitute no annexation.

Fullest Freedom

"Thus it is that today we have proclaimed decrees for the designation of Ministers for federal subjects, decrees for the appointment of Eritreans as members of Our Imperial Senate and Judges of Our Federal Courts, including the Federal Supreme Court, and an order by which We have convoked the Imperial Parliament to sit with Eritrean Senators and Deputies.

"In order that Eritreans shall be assured their fullest freedom of choice, We have been pleased to decide that Eritreans shall themselves elect their delegates to Our Chamber of Deputies."



His Majesty Haile Selassie ratifying the Act of Federation between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS

From DINGLE FOOT

ISTANBUL. — FOR those of us who were born in the first decade of the twentieth century—for the generation, that is to say, who never waver in their conviction that the greatest American soldier of all time was General Custer—nothing can ever replace the railway train.

The Orient Express meets all our Edwardian requirements. There is no attempt on the part of the French railway authorities at streamlined modernity. We have little doubt, as we climb on board at the Gare de Lyon, that our fellow travellers will mainly consist of Queen's Messengers and international spies. It is only to be expected that one or two of them will mysteriously disappear as soon as we reach the Balkans. But who cares? We ourselves shall, of course, behave with traditional insular phlegm, provided that the promise of solid comfort continues to be fulfilled.

We leave Paris at 8.30 on Monday evening. Having enlightened the Swiss and Italian Governments in advance as to our names, occupations, places and dates of birth and the Christian names of our parents, we are allowed to sleep unmolested until breakfast time at Milan. Then we glide through the Lombardy Plain until we reach Trieste in the late afternoon. Here the French *wagon-lit* attendant hands over to "mon camarade Yugoslav." Most of the original passengers have already left the train, but we are joined by a Turkish lady and gentleman returning to their home in Alexandretta after a trip to the British Isles. They speak in glowing terms of the cooking in Liverpool.

After twenty minutes or so we steam on into Yugoslavia. The train stops once more and we crane through the window for our first glimpse of the Yugoslav People's Republic. A wayside vendor comes along with a tray of bottles. He is selling Coca-cola.

An hour later we are back in the wagon-lit waiting for the train to move. Suddenly there is an altercation at the end of the corridor and we hear a trans-atlantic feminine voice exclaim: "Say, isn't there anyone who can speak English around here?" We intervene. The newcomer and her companion are two American ladies, natives of the Deep South, who have travelled from Munich and had reserved their berths on the Orient Express from Ljubljana. They had missed the connection by ten minutes and have since been travelling all night in a third-class carriage. It appears that the chief characteristic of third-class travel in Yugoslavia is the absence of ice water.

Changes Character

After Belgrade the Orient Express completely changes its character. Instead of a main-line express carrying long-distance travellers it becomes a local train stopping at every wayside halt. The first-class carriages vanish. The wagon-lit is flanked on each side by carriages with wooden seats. Every carriage is packed to suffocation with Serbian peasants and their bundles.

Now that the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier is closed it is no longer possible to travel via Sofia, and passengers for Istanbul must change at Salonika. So the train puffs in leisurely fashion towards the Greek frontier through seemingly endless fields of uncut maize. Contrary to all prognostications in London and Paris there is a Yugoslav dining-car.

Dinner on Wednesday evening, after we have bulldozed our way through the human barrier in four corridors, is excellent. The only contretemps occurs during the meat course, when all the lights suddenly [illegible]. My wife produces from her bag an electric torch and a candle, and the service is resumed. British prestige stands higher than at any time since Gladstone.

The Greek train into which we change on Thursday morning is even more leisurely. It takes twenty-six and a half hours to dawdle from Salonika to Istanbul, four hours over the scheduled time. This ought not to vex anyone, for the whole journey up to the Turkish frontier is a magnificent panorama of mountains, woods and rivers. At lunch-time our American ladies seek topographical information from the friendly Turk. The conversation goes like this:—

"These mountains! Are they the Carpathians?"

"No, Madame, those are the Pirin Mountains."

"Oh, of course, the Pyrenees."

After lunch the restaurant-car disappears. During the next twenty-two hours the problem of water becomes acute. At some halts children appear with pitchers, selling water by the cupful. At others there is a spring or a tap and the more enterprising or thirsty passengers race towards it with bottles. But the train seldom remains for more than two or three minutes and invariably moves off without the slightest warning. The stragglers race frantically towards the steps of the nearest wagon.

Closely Guarded

The chief feature of this landscape is soldiers. With Bulgaria only a few miles to the north, this must be the most closely guarded railway line in the world. Every four or five miles there are pairs of sentries, each with a rifle and a revolver. They hold their revolvers at the ready while the train goes past.

Next morning we are in Turkey. There are still more soldiers. But instead of being posted along the line they are engaged in various exercises. The military note continues to be struck as we draw into Istanbul. The Turkish flag hangs from nearly every window and even the ferry-boats across the Bosphorus are adorned with bunting to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the victory of Doumloupinar, when Mustapha Kemal finally routed the Greek Army in Anatolia.

The train draws in. We part from our travelling companions with expressions of mutual esteem after the usual exchange of invitations to our respective homes in Miami, Alexandretta or Cornwall, when any of us happen to be passing these ways. (*OFNS*)

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DEPARTURES

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

FROM SEPTEMBER 28 — OCTOBER 4

Sunday, Sept. 28	P.A.I.	Rome, Madrid, London
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	EL AL	Nicosia
	P.A.I.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
Monday, Sept. 29	S.A.S	Frankfurt, Stockholm, Copenhagen
	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
Tuesday, Sept. 30	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	K.L.M.	Amsterdam
	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
Wednesday, Oct. 1	P.A.I.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	AIR CEYLON	Rome, London
Thursday, Oct. 2	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	S.A.S	Karachi, Calcutta, Tokio
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	P.A.I.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, London
Friday, Oct. 3	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London
	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Portsudan, Khartoum, Istanbul
	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	L.A.I.	Rome, Paris, New York, Montreal
Saturday, Oct. 4	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Tuesday, Sept. 30	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

Wednesday, Oct. 1, s.s. GRIMANI, (Adriatica), Haifa—Larnaca—Piraeus—
Thursday, Oct. 2, s.s. KEDMAH, [illegible], Haifa—Genoa—Marseilles
(The above is subject to alteration without notice). Compiled by

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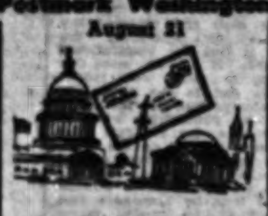
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TEL AVIV JERUSALEM HAIFA

Postmark Washington

August 21



By Alastair Buchan

THE signs, small though they were, which were pointing several months ago to a levelling off of American prosperity and activity, and which might again have presaged the beginning of a recession, are now disappearing. The sale of cars, textiles, home appliances and television sets, which was flagging at midsummer, is now picking up again; and the economists predict that business during the remaining months of 1952 will rival the record levels reached in the winter of 1950/51.

The housing market has revived considerably as a result of recent Government action relaxing restrictions on loans and mortgages for private houses. When one considers that nearly seven million new "dwelling units" (houses, flats and apartments) have been built since the war, and that at least one-sixth of the entire population of the United States now live in houses and flats that are virtually brand new, it is difficult to believe that there is still an unsatisfied demand. But a recent survey showed that there are 95,000 families in New York City alone who need rehousing—quite apart from the families of 10,000 war veterans who are still living in converted army huts.

Never Never System

At the time of the Korean War the Government, in order to conserve scarce materials and prevent runaway inflation, imposed severe restrictions on the terms on which a mortgage could be obtained for purchasing a house. Since nearly ninety per cent. of Americans buy their houses on the "never never" (instalment) system, this was an effective method of limiting the number of houses built. But Congress, having a regard for the health and profits of the building industry, extended the control this year only on condition that the monthly average of houses started did not fall below one million two hundred thousand a year. Thus, since the industry has been running below this figure for the past three months, the credit controls have automatically to be relaxed.

Although the cost of building materials has levelled off in the last two years, the cost of the American house is now fabulously high, despite the fact that the rearmament programme has enforced the use of some cheaper substitute materials, such as plastic instead of copper, for cold water pipes. In suburban Washington what amounts to a bungalow — it is called a "Rambler" — with three bedrooms, two bathrooms and a living room (no separate dining room), costs $26,000, the cheapest two-bedroomed house costs about $14,000. However Washington prices are higher than are most other U.S. cities.

Lifetime Mortgage

Such is the pressure of the expanding population, which is deserting the centre of the cities for the suburbs, that even a frame Victorian house set in a pleasant garden can fetch $30,000 — an equivalent sum in England would purchase an exquisite Tudor or Georgian farmhouse. It is thus small wonder that the average American householder spends most of his working life paying off the mortgage on the house he bought when he was first married.

Swimming in Ramle

ANYBODY, slightly conversant with Israel's topography, will read this headline with sceptical disbelief. Yet, the fact remains that I enjoyed the most invigorating swim of this Sharav-ian summer at Ramle, the "Sandy."

Pilgrims' reports and old guidebooks mention among the ancient monuments of Ramle the large subterranean pools or cisterns "of St. Helen," which I had never been able to locate. My interest was intensified when, in Creswell's "Early Muslim Architecture", I found this construction described as the only Abbassid monument in Israel, dating from the reign of Harun ar Rashid, a Khalif, whom I have always held in special respect.

Thus, I decided to devote a morning in Ramle especially to the re-discovery of Harun's cisterns. The morning train from Jerusalem deposited me punctually in Ramle, where, however, I found myself unable to ask the stationmaster about the whereabouts of this sightseeing point: There is neither a station building, nor a station master in the thriving town of Ramle. After fruitless enquiries in the school and the police station, I betook myself to the Franciscan Convent of St. Nicodemus of Arimathia, where the friendly padre had never heard about my cistern. However, he promised to ask Peré Devaux at the Dominican School about it, when next crossing into the Old City. On my showing of a regrettable lack of patience, the kind priest decided to interview a sick colleague. He returned after some minutes with the question, whether my "Cistern of St. Helen or Harun ar Rashid" was identical with the well known "Birket el Eneizlyeh"? This obviously being the case, the beadle was delegated to conduct me to this locality.

Rambler's Notebook

We proceeded along Ramle's "Herzl Street" and turned to the right into the second side lane past the police station. This corner is marked by the colourful sign of a cock in Marc Chagal's manner. After about fifty steps, we reached a wide open space, bordered by a low wall and populated by some of the fattest Dutch cows I have ever seen in Israel. A number of square man-holes, protected by heavy grilles, and a rusty, derelict pump indicated that this was the catchment-area of a large cistern.

Now I understood, why I could never find the place by myself, following the directions of Baedeker or Creswell, describing it as "half a mile to the north-west of Ramle", and "about 8 minutes to the North of Ramle," respectively. Long since the visit of those renowned authors the new quarters of Ramle have encroached upon the site.

We descended a broad staircase littered with debris, and I found myself in the north-eastern corner of a complex of vaulted halls. To the left and in front a sequence of pointed arches continued in seemingly endless succession. However, the water-level was so high that the tops of the arches barely rose out of a mirror of crystal-clear water.

The reflection of the arches and the small relieving arches above them, the play of light falling through the man-holes, piercing the top of every bay, were fascinatingly picturesque, but made it impossible to conceive a general idea of the construction. Thus, I had to be satisfied with a look at the Cufic inscription, which, according to Creswell, dates the cistern into the year 789 and names Harun ar Rashid's governor Dinar as the builder. To propose an aquatic exploration to my monastic guide was unthinkable.

However, the very moment I had taken my leave from the beadle and borrowed a towel from a trusting publican, I returned to the Birket el Aneizlyeh. Phelgmatically scrutinized by the cows, I undressed and lowered myself into the cool water. Now I was able to inspect this millennian monument to my heart's content.

It was like swimming through Vineta's submerged cathedral. Just being able to pass under the arches, I explored these amazing souterrains, comparable to the Mosque of Cordoba. Five arcades divide an irregular square of about 25 metres side-length into six tunnel-vaulted aisles, running east to west. These arcades are crossed by three arcades, running north to south, thus creating 24 crossvaults, each originally pierced by a man-hole, so that 24 men could draw water simultaneously. The southernmost aisle has fallen in. The rest, partly supported by somewhat rough and ready concrete restorations, is well preserved. 15 man-holes are open, illuminating the mighty cruciform piers, relieved by little quarter columns.

The Birket al Aneizlyeh contains no fish. The only living beings encountered by the lonely swimmer were innumerable bats of respectable size. Their chirping noises are rather uncanny, until one understands their source. Thanks to the grilles protecting the man-holes, the water is so clean that the arches stand out in the imposing beauty of their proportions. According to Creswell, this is the earliest example of the systematic and exclusive use of the free-standing quint-point arch. Having also studied the monumental cloisters of Ramle's "White Mosque," dating from 718, where outside buttresses support cross-vaults and the square of the bay is the basic unit of the whole lay-out, one may well feel doubtful about certain axioms about the origin of Gothic architecture, taught in European schools. These Crusaders, in any case, learnt a lot in our country.

Far be it from me to recommend the Birket el Aneizlyeh as a future "Ramle Lido." Yet one may well wonder that in our thirsty country the enormous water-storage of this ancient "Pumping Station" where the hosts and caravans of old could quench the thirst of man and beast in record time, remains unused. Mid-September, Harun ar Rashid's cistern is still brim-full. All the gardens of Ramle could be kept alive, her all too dusty streets could be regularly sprinkled with the water stored in this single cistern. Ramle has obviously become so tap-minded that nobody dreams of using "old fashioned" cisterns, not even as an ideal fish pond. Instead, the catchment area has been left to regurgitating cattle so that when the next rains come the water will be thoroughly spoiled. With all the respect due to large irrigation projects, water economy as well as charity, should begin at home...

Th. F. M.

HERE TOO!



The world motor-racing champion, Alberto Ascari, is afraid of driving a car in the streets of a city, according to an article by the Italian weekly "[illegible]." The explanation is simpler [illegible] cartoons are [illegible]. "It is much more dangerous to drive from Milan to Turin," Ascari is reported to have said, "than to race in Indianapolis." The roads today are insufficient for the traffic they have to bear, motorscooters are a threat at every corner. On the race track one has to cope only with the road; elsewhere one has to take into account the multitude of other road users.

Radio Review

Drama by Yitzhak Sadeh

YITZHAK Sadeh's "Anniko" afforded a suitable memorial broadcast. It is not only one of the few radio plays written by one of our leading authors, but the subject — the story of Hannah Senesh — was obviously one that appealed deeply to Sadeh.



Miss Hava Maroon (centre) of Tel Aviv's Chamber Theatre; Abraham Aaron, Israel producer in London; and Miss Ruth Cohen-Mosson of the B.B.C. Hebrew Section discussing the "State of the British Theatre" for a programme broadcast to Israel.

The action of the play falls into two scenes. The first portrays the cross-examination, in a prison, of the widow of a respected Hungarian writer (in fact, Mrs. Senesh, but the family is never identified by name throughout the play), and eventually the mother is confronted with her daughter, who is brought from the torture chamber. In the second scene, the mother revisits the prison on the day of her daughter's death. The strength of the play lies in its opening scene. The initial dialogue between the investigator and the mother is terse and tense. It creates an atmosphere which manages to pervade the second part despite the histrionics of the daughter and the melodrama of the last scene. The total effect is quite powerful, and the play was given an admirable production with an outstanding performance by Shraga Freedman in the rôle of the investigator.

The urge to put over a message — which detracts from the realism of the climax of 'Anniko' — reaches more innocent features. On the eve of the New Year, the Children's Hour broadcast a lively production of a play by Uriel Ophek called 'Next Year'. It was a modern morality, telling how a group of veteran Israel children spending the holidays in a summer camp, helped the children of immigrant parents (living in a neighbouring ma'bara) to prevent their families from forsaking the ma'bara to live in the town. The boy who played the leader of the immigrant group possessed a natural charm, but the little girl who led the 'old-timers' sounded much too patronizing, thus exaggerating the difference between the two groups of children — the very point that the author wanted to avoid. However, this slight discord should not obscure the delightful effect of the whole feature and the natural charm of the children's chatter. This was acted by Kol Yisrael's Children's Drama Group, which is one of its most noteworthy achievements.

Michael Ohad's feature on the Prima Donna provided a welcome interlude. The witty text was most suitably delivered by Shlomo Bar-Shavit, and our programmes would be well served by further doses of satire.

Pick of next week's listening: French Chamber Music Series (Second Programme; Tuesday at 6) Italian Jewish liturgical music (Wednesday at 8); Feature on Menahem Ussishkin (Children's Hour; Wednesday at 5.45); Gadna Programme (Wednesday at 8)

AUDIO

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Where to leave the car. 4. Return a reward. 8. Not a full length play! 10. Help with a wager. 13. Christian campaigns. 14. In which there may be a companion for a motorcyclist. 15. One of the more able workers? 17. She gets the needle in London. 21. In the Army. 22. Used in making a [illegible] extension. 23. Manage to get rid of a fellow! 26. Not to measure. 27. One of the lighter [illegible], usually. 28. You may do so with a yawn. 32. He would like things to take a new shape. 34. A usually economical list. 35. A blow from a dancer? 36. Hitler [illegible] many a one. 37. The shepherd's beasts.

DOWN.—1. They may be split. 2. A well-known Carol? 3. Not completely amicable. 5. It's behind the curtain. 6. A lot of notes? 7. Often a plane by the sea. 9. A portion of herrings. 11. A book, but something to wear to the French. 12. Singer of note, we hear. 15. A letter from Freda. 16. An old garment. 18. Seat in the Orient? 19. He was murdered. 20. It gets into hot water. 23. It indicates caution. 24. An authoritative order. 25. Vital force. 26. Cried loudly. 28. In readiness. 29. This door presumably has a catch. 30. It's usual to put one letter on another. 31. Labourer who gets his card? 33. Cover for an animal.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Wage. 4. Scroll. 8. Cup. 10. Slap (pale). 11. Paradise. 14. Puritan. 15. Active. 17. Fireplace. 21. Dad. 22. O-wn. 23. Ale(tea). 26. Propaganda. 27. Regale. 28. Po-inter. 32. Democrat. 34. Tare. 35. Tyre. 36. Expose. 37. Herd.

DOWN. — 1. Wasp. 2. Gear. 3. Papa. 5. Treaty. 6. Oat. 7. Linnet. 9. Pan. 11. Lurid. 12. Piped. 13. Aeon. 16. I-O-ta. 18. Rasp. 19. Love(ode). 20. Awe. 23. A-gent. 24. Eater. 25. Bridge. 26. Places. 28. Pat. 29. Amp. 30. Tape. 31. Re's-d. 33. Map.

'G.I. ORPHANS' IN JAPAN

TOKYO. — ONE of the most unfortunate developments in postwar Japan is the growing tendency on the part of many to segregate or ostracise the uncounted thousands of illegitimate children left behind by American occupation troops.

An increasing body of opinion believes the "GI orphans" should be barred from public schools—compulsory for Japanese children—and some persons even believe they should be forcibly separated from their unwed Japanese mothers.

One unsigned letter published in the Tokyo "Shimbun" expressed a view held by many Japanese:

Harsh Reaction

"I demand that these fatherless GI orphans be excluded from the public schools which my children now attend. Only by such firm measures can the irresponsible Japanese women be made to realise the gravity of their position in Japanese society."

Another reader's letter asked: "How many mothers will be able to answer the innocent but inquisitive questions of their children, who have been sitting beside blue-eyed or kinky-haired playmates at school?"

While quick to complain about the "GI orphans" situation, many Japanese show little interest in the fact that the Japanese soldiers themselves did exactly the same when they occupied southeast Asia in 1941-42.

A Japanese social worker estimated recently that Japanese soldiers sired some 80,000 illegitimate offspring in Indonesia who are still living with their native mothers. The statement aroused little interest here.

A great many Japanese think the United States government should step in and help clean up the situation left by its occupation troops, either with financial aid or by transplanting some or all of the GI offspring to the U.S.

Conservative Views

Although the myth that Japanese are descended from the Sun Goddess no longer is taught, many of the older Japanese still feel that Japanese girls who cohabit with foreigners somehow are degrading the race. There are no such scruples about the illegitimate offspring of a purely Japanese union.

The Welfare Ministry has set up a special committee of scholars, social workers and government officials to study the problem and try to find a solution. But no matter how much money is appropriated for special schooling, the only solution would seem to lie in the hearts and minds of the Japanese people. (UP)

STAR-GAZING

THIS month our observations are mainly concerned with the eastern sky, apart from Venus, the evening star in the west. Cassiopeia, conspicuous with its "W" shape, is already high in the north-east. Below it, we see the constellation of Andromeda, within which, on moonless nights, there can be detected a small patch exactly below the lowest star in Cassiopeia. This tiny patch is an entire world in itself, similar to our own galaxy, and is known as the Andromeda nebula.

After many years astronomers have succeeded, with the aid of their large telescopes, in "resolving" this nebula into single stars. The nearest galaxy to our own, its distance from us is "only" 680,000 light years, i.e., light travelling at 300,000 kilometres per second and now reaching our eyes or the photographic plate, left this "tiny patch" 680,000 years ago.

Near the horizon we see Auriga in the form of a pentagon, and can identify it through its brightest star Capella, which shines with a yellow light. Between Andromeda and Auriga is Perseus, not characteristic in shape.

The names of Cassiopeia, Andromeda and Perseus derive from Greek mythology. Cassiopeia, wife of an Ethiopian king, boasted that the beauty of her hair surpassed that of the nymphs, the Nereides. To punish her for such presumption, Poseidon, whose wife was also a Nereide, sent a sea-monster to blockade the country. The oracle foretold deliverance if Andromeda, daughter of Cassiopeia, were sacrificed to the monster. Accordingly she was chained to the coast. But Perseus freed the country by confronting the monster with the head of Medusa, thereby turning it into stone. Perseus and Andromeda became man and wife.

Jupiter and the Pleiades were discussed last month. Jupiter increases in brightness and rises earlier every evening, since it approaches its "opposition," a term used to denote the position of a planet which is found, as seen from the earth, in the opposite direction to the sun, and, as a result, rises at sunset.

JOSEF SMOIRA

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 607 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 41.6, 33.3 & 522 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 7.30, 12.00, 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.29 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Oriental Music. 8.45 Close Down. 10.30 a.m. Music While You Work (R). 11.00 Music (R). 12.05 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Ballet Music (R). 1.45 Break for Music (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Tragic Overture (Brahms); "Requiem" (Mozart). 7.00 Variety (R). 7.25 Programme Announcements. 7.30 Light Music (R). 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Hebrew Songs (R). 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Overture in G minor (Bruckner); Queen's Hall Orchestra, Conductor: Sir Henry Wood; Violin Concerto (Bartok); Dallas Symphony Orchestra, Soloist: Yehudi Menuhin, Conductor: Antal Dorati; Enigma Variations (Elgar), National Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Dr. Malcolm Sargent; Song of Destiny (Brahms); N.Y. Philharmonic Orchestra, Conductor: Bruno Walter. 10.30 "Tunes of Israel" (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 p.m. Service and Melodies. 8.00 Israel Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Cantata "Ye Sons of Art" (Purcell); "Magnificat" (Bach). 10.30 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: "Pini di Roma" (Respighi); Violin Concerto (Bartok); Symphony in F minor (Vaughan-Williams). 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Cinemas & Theatres. 1.45 Cantorial Recordings (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music. 4.45 Opera: Excerpts from "Louise" (Charpentier). 7.00 Variety (R). 7.25 Programme Announcements. 7.30 Talk. 7.35 Melodies (R). 7.45 Guests in the Studio. 8.00 Questions & Answers, by S. Rosen. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Sport. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 "Hanavdil." 9.30 "Melaveh Malka." 9.30 Classical Music (R). 11.05 "Shabat." 12.30 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

460, 428, 217, 41.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 4.00 p.m. Works by Barber. 4.45 Music (R). 5.00 Programme for Veterans. 5.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 4.45 Preclassical Music. 5.20 Legends. 5.30 Children's Hour. 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.15 Close Down.

Kol Zion Lagola (33.3 M.): 11.15 p.m. Cantoral Music. 11.30 Frank Pelleg Presents Karel Salomon. 11.45 "Close Up."

Tomorrow: 11.15 Highlights. 11.30 "Behind the News," by A.V. Sherman. 11.45 "Melaveh Malka" & "Kol Nidre."

ARMY PROGRAMMES: (41.6, 216, 225 & 229 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.45 Symphony No. 5 (Tchaikowsky). 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From The World of Music. 9.00 The Camp Dances. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Story of a Film. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Works by Liszt. 8.00 "Questions & Answers" by S. Rosen. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme 9-9.30 p.m. (13, 16, 19 & 25 M.): Today: Jews in America.

Tomorrow: What America is Reading.

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SHOCK FOR SHOPPERS

By Hora Beloff

PARIS. — THOSE among hundreds of thousands of foreign visitors who feel they have been "fleeced" during summer holidays spent in France, will agree with the clamouring French housewife that prices here are preposterous.

As usual everyone blames the Government. Higher prices of lamb chops, mackerel, potatoes, ham and eggs, have reduced the Government's popularity and damaged its Parliamentary majority beyond repair. While French prices were slowly following the downward trend of world prices, the sturdy and undefinable little Prime Minister, Antoine Pinay, became the nation's blue-eyed boy. But support for him faded as prices rose.

Two Halves

"Whose fault?" says the shopper, looking at the price tags and growling at the Government. "Yours", retorts the Prime Minister, and he has just neatly proved his point by a joke at the public's expense. He had his services to buy Camembert cheeses from Normandy, cut them in half and put them in the groceries with one half tagged cheaper than the other. Customers automatically assumed that the dearer half must be best and the cheaper half was left on the counter.

Pinay's men played a similar joke with textiles. They cut a single length of material and dyed one half cheap and the other half dear. They then had the supreme pleasure of hearing lady customers comparing the two halves, and offering their own knowing explanations of why the expensive half was better.

Rising prices and blocked wages are giving the Communist Party a good chance to make trouble. Their leaders are already preparing an autumn campaign for a 15 per cent wage rise, and it is a safe guess that strikes and disturbances all over France will soon be front-page news.

My own *bonne-a-tout-faire* who holds the sternest views on the Godless wickedness of the Reds, has not waited for the Party line. A message was waiting on my table when I got back from the holidays asking for a rise, not of 15 (the Communist figure) but of 20 per cent — from 100 francs to 120 francs an hour. As a single egg now costs 22 francs, a kilo of butter 778, one cabbage 20 francs and a kilo of chopped horse-meat 453, it did not seem an exorbitant request.

Too Much to Drink

A Sorbonne amphitheatre one month threw open its doors to 300 reformers attending an International Congress against alcoholism. The French capital is an appropriate seat for the Congress, for there is probably no country in the world which suffers morally and physically as much as France from excess drinking. And the casualties here in deaths and disease from alcohol are continually increasing.

This fact may astonish visitors to France who rarely see the spectacle of drunken disorderliness on the streets. There is nothing like the vodka drinker casually left to sleep off his excesses in the Moscow gutters. Nor do you find the revelry and rowdiness customary outside some London pubs. But if the French are less conspicuously intoxicated this is more through practice and habit than restraint. The average Frenchman imbibes no less than the equivalent of 27 litres of pure alcohol every year. The effects of this on national health are appalling: 22 Frenchmen in every 1000 suffer from sickness originating from alcoholic excesses; compared with ten in the United States and only three in Britain.

And as the French now have a well established system of social security which makes the state responsible for everybody's welfare, alcoholism has also become a crippling burden on the national finances. The French Ministry of Finance has just revealed that drunkenness costs France every year 71,000 million francs in social security, 40,000 million francs in relief, 10,000 million for hospital fees and 6,000 million for the costs of police and court proceedings and imprisonment following crimes committed under the influence of drink.

New Schools

Some idea of what these figures represent comes in another item of news this week: in reply to pressing demands for new school buildings to house the growing French child population the Government has announced that the best it can offer is 205,000 million francs, to be spread over five years. The educationalists were asking for twice that amount, to complete the necessary building programme. If the State did not have to pay out 118,000 millions a year for its alcoholics it would have more for new schools.

(OPNB)

Nylon 'Furleen' in London



For the first time Nylon "Fur" is seen at a London showroom. The material is nylon chiffon pile and can be dyed in shades and colourings to duplicate mink, ermine, ocelot, and other skins. It is claimed to have superior wearing properties, to be mothproof, skin resistant, washable with soap and water, and almost impossible to wear out. Nylon "Fur" was developed by the Defense Research Board of Canada for use by servicemen in Arctic stations.

Express Photo

Club Women On Tour

WASHINGTON. — AMERICA'S Point 4 and Mutual Security Programmes will be two of the subjects studied by leading U.S. clubwomen on their world tour early next year, which will take them to New Delhi, Bombay, Karachi, Cairo, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Athens. This was announced by Mrs. Oscar A. Ahlgren, President of the International General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Ahlgren, the newly-elected head of the Federation's 11,000,000 members in 40 nations, plans to lead a group of about 15 women from all parts of the United States on a trip through the Far East, Mid-East, and Europe.

Mrs. Ahlgren pointed out that the trip should help promote a better understanding among women of all nations.

USIS

Drugs Aid Epilepsy

NEW YORK. — THE subtle chemistry of the brain, which for centuries has defied understanding by scientists, is being explored by new methods which offer hope for the conquest of epilepsy — a brain disease afflicting more than a million persons in the United States alone — the American Chemical Society was told recently.

Electronics and radiation techniques have given chemists and pharmacologists new tools for determining how the brain works; and already several effective anti-epileptic drugs have been developed, Dr. Frederic A. Gibbs, Professor of Neurology at the University of Illinois College of Medicine (Chicago, Illinois), declared at a symposium on anticonvulsants sponsored by the Division of Medicinal Chemistry of the Society.

Nonconvulsible

Neuropharmacologists are confident, however, that these medicines "are just a dribble compared with the flood of useful drugs with central nervous action that will come forth if research in this field really gets under way," according to Dr. Gibbs, who said that these experts on brain therapy "believe they can find drugs that will make the brain nonconvulsible."

Epilepsy and other brain disorders form a major health problem in the U.S., according to Dr. Gibbs, who estimates that present sufferers from brain ailments number at least five million. New diagnostic methods have shown that epilepsy is far more widespread than was formerly supposed; in fact, it is as common as tuberculosis.

"Epilepsy only seems rare because persons with the disease are regarded as lepers by the general public; and, as a result, victims of the disease try to conceal their disorder, and usually succeed," he explained.

"Research done in the last 15 years has indicated that epilepsy is an irritative reaction to brain injury. It is the brain's way of showing that it has been slightly hurt. The causes of epilepsy are various. Anything can cause it that can cause mild brain injury; for example, brain infections, interference with the blood supply to the brain, or head injuries.

"Until 40 years ago, we lived in an 'iron age' of primitive technology. The coming of electronics and radiation techniques gave us new means for seeing how the brain works. Brain-wave recording and radio-active tracers for locating disorders in the brain are only the first fruits of our accelerating technical advance.

Brain Chemistry

"The brain is basically a very highly organized chemical mechanism. This means that, in the final analysis, the chemists and pharmacologists will be the masters of the brain. But only in the last few years have chemistry and pharmacology become refined enough to cope with the subtleties of brain chemistry. Now the specific, very rapid chemical changes that underlie the nerve impulse are on the point of being unravelled.

"Doctors who are interested in epilepsy are now busily engaged in testing the clinical value of drugs which have been shown by the pharmacologists to be nonpoisonous, and to possess the power of preventing experimentally produced seizures in animals."

(Usis)

Coronation Souvenirs

IT is less than a year before the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second will take place in Westminster Abbey and in Britain preparations for making souvenirs of the great event are well in hand. Pottery firms are already busy on cups, bowls, jugs and tea sets for visitors from the British Commonwealth and other nations, and manufacturers of all kinds are busy thinking out designs which will be both tasteful and appropriate. Sylvia Gray, the BBC's woman reporter, said in "Radio Newsreel" that manufacturers will be guided in their choice by members of the Council of Industrial Design, which wants the souvenirs offered to the visitors expected in Britain in 1953 to be of the best possible taste, design and craftsmanship, and to ensure this has set up a special committee at the Board of Trade's request.

Sylvia Gray asked the committee if there were any pitfalls into which manufacturers might fall and was assured that there were, many of them being concerned with points of etiquette and tradition. First comes the question of using royal emblems, which normally may not be used without special permission. The Queen is relaxing this rule next year for permanent souvenirs of the Coronation. There will be no objection to the use of the royal arms and the official royal cipher — a plain E.R. with a Roman figure two between the letters — the crown, royal standard and certain approved photographs. But although the royal standard may be used on souvenirs it is the Queen's personal standard which may not be flown by anyone else and while her pictures may be used on such permanent articles as pottery they may not be placed on such things as dress material. Certain parts of the regalia, the orb, sceptre and the swords of state used in the religious part of the ceremony, may not be copied as souvenirs, for this is felt to be in bad taste, and the crown may be used only in a stylised version that is not identical in every detail with the genuine crown. Already many big manufacturers' plans are well advanced; this is urgently necessary for countless thousands of interested visitors from all over the world will surely find their way to Britain for the week of June 2, 1953.

Old Craft for Modern Designs

POST Reporter

IN record time and with indefatigable energy, Mr. E. Justic, Secretary of the Fashion Section of the Manufacturers' Association, gathered together 120 models from leading manufacturers to represent this branch at the Bond Issue Exposition of Israel Industries. The collection, which will be displayed as a fashion show, is bound to be a popular attraction in the mobile exhibit which will visit 18 cities in the United States during the coming year.

Striking

The fashions are pin-pointed to the use of local fabrics and original designs which characterise the country. Those who were invited last week to see part of the collection were particularly impressed with the way Yemenite embroidery was used on locally manufactured wool jersey frocks and sweaters-blouses. The frock on the right (see illustration) is pale green jersey, simply cut and touched off at the neck and sleeves with contrasting embroidery. The model on the left with its knee length pedal pusher trousers and delicate gold embroidery at the neck of the matching blouse is striking enough to catch the eye and imagination of the fashionable young miss. The evening dresses which, figure in the collection cater to more elaborate tastes, and here again local embroidery is used to great advantage on the halter top of a black crepe full skirted frock.



Originals to The POST by Yigael Gershoni

Among the 120 designs in frocks, costumes, blouses sweaters, and coats to be shown, many will undoubtedly find their niche in the export market because of their simplicity and wearability. Fortunately, no attempt was made to compete with the world's fashion capitals in luxurious fabrics and ultra-modern ideas. This collection truly represents what we have to offer today.

THE HAND OF THE WEEK

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE



The above game cropped up in a recent rubber bridge. South bought the hand at six hearts and obtained the queen of clubs for the opening lead. How is he to play?

There are two visible losers: — the queen of trumps and the king of diamonds. Two diamonds can be dropped on dummy's top spades, and the third can go on the long spade, provided the suit breaks 4-3. In a tournament, where every overtrick counts, the proper play would be to draw trumps twice, in the hope of a drop; if the queen fails to show up, then declarer should continue with three rounds of spades, and in the event of the knave not falling South would try the diamond finesse.

But in ordinary rubber bridge South can afford to forgo the overtrick, if this can buy him additional safety. Our declarer therefore contented himself with one round of trumps, entered dummy with a spade and ruffed a low spade in the closed hand. He next played a low trump, happy to concede a trump to the missing queen, and the knave of hearts served him as an entry to run spades. Should spades fail to break, there would still be time to risk the diamond finesse.

But this plan was indeed risky. East turned up with the queen of hearts and promptly returned a diamond; declarer now had to put up the ace, thus abandoning the chance of a subsequent diamond finesse and the contract depended solely on a favourable spade split. South later got few compliments from his partner for having banked his all on the spade break, which did not come off, whilst trumps split evenly and the king of diamonds was on-side!

The slam is there, provided the queen of trumps drops, or the king of diamonds is on-side, or spade split 4-3, and there is a way of combining all these chances. South should eliminate clubs and after one single round of trumps he should enter dummy to run all the master spades. If both opponents follow suit, then South continues by ruffing a fourth spade, and dummy's trumps will later enable him to cash the master spade. If spades do not split favourably, any one of the following possibilities might happen: —

(1) West has no more spades and does not ruff. A heart is played through East, and if he follows suit, then a finesse for the missing queen is indicated. South will later take a diamond finesse and play for an overtrick.

(2) West ruffs. If he turns up in possession of the last trump — in which case he had a sure trump trick anyway — South will next try the diamond finesse but if West has no more trumps to play, then he will have to produce doctored the twelfth trick by means of a head-up.

(3) East shows out and does not ruff. Declarer will continue with a trump from dummy. If East follows, then South will be free to take a finesse; should he discard then declarer will later take the diamond finesse.

(4) East ruffs. Now South is free to overruff, thereby avoiding the loss of a trump trick, and this will enable him to concede a trick to the king of diamonds.

Our readers will note that in the most unlikely event that the trump finesse does not come off under para 1 or 3, the hand still remains foolproof: — in both cases West will find himself in exit trouble.

What's Cooking in America

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

BESIDES an exciting electoral campaign in USA there are other interesting things cooking all the time. The Information Centre of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv has sent me a bundle of Department of Agriculture leaflets and cookery books that are free or sell in America from a nickel to a quarter. Here are just some of the titles, to give you some idea of how useful most of this information could be to us in Israel:

Family Fare: food management and recipes.
Food for two.
Root vegetables in everyday meals.
Food for the family with young children.
Home canning of fruits and vegetables.
Dried peas and beans in wartime meals.
Oven drying — to save garden surplus.
Cheese in your meals.
Eat a good breakfast to start a good day.
How to use dry milk.
Money-saving main dishes.

Here are some of the exciting recipes taken from these pamphlets that can easily be made in your kitchen today:

Jellied Tomato Salad (from "Tomatoes on your Table")

1 tbsp. gelatine ¼ cup cold water, 3½ cups tomatoes, 1 tbsp. minced onion, ½ small bay leaf, ½ tsp. sugar, ¼ tsp. salt, pepper, 1 tbsp. lemon juice; cup finely chopped cucumber and celery stalks (celery optional).

Soften gelatin in the water. Cook tomatoes, onion and bay leaf for about 20 minutes. Press through a sieve and measure 1½ cups (if not enough, add boiling water). Add hot, sieved tomatoes to gelatin and stir until gelatin is dissolved. Season with sugar, salt, pepper, and lemon juice. Chill. When gelatin mixture begins to stiffen, add cucumber and celery. Mix well. Pour into a mould or pan rinsed in cold water. Chill until firm. Serve with salad dressing on lettuce or other salad greens. Six servings.

Potato Griddle Scones (from "Potatoes in Popular Ways")

2 cups sifted flour; 1 tsp. salt; 3 tsps. baking powder; 2 tbsps. fat; 1 cup hot mashed potatoes; 1 egg, beaten; ¼ cup milk, about.

Sift together flour, salt and baking powder. Cut in fat with two knives or a pastry blender. Blend in the potatoes. Mix egg and milk; add to first mixture. Mix slightly. Roll ⅜ inch thick and cut into squares. Bake slowly on a hot greased griddle or frying pan. Turn several times to cook through. Makes 10 to 12. For a main dish, pour in a bechamel sauce) or vegetables over the scones.

Fish Steaks Baked in Mustard Sauce (from "Family Fare")

4 individual fish steaks; 1 tbsp. melted fat; 1 tbsp. flour; salt and pepper to taste; ½ tsp. dry mustard; ¾ cup milk; ¼ cup crumbs mixed with fat.

Place steaks (thick slices of fish) in a greased shallow pan. In a saucepan, blend fat and flour, add seasonings and milk. Cook, stirring, until thickened. Pour this sauce over fish and sprinkle with crumbs. Bake for about a half hour.

Meat Turn-Overs (from "Meat for Thrifty Dishes")

Season chopped cooked meat with onion and celery or parsley, moisten slightly with gravy, broth, tomatoes, or chili sauce. Add salt and pepper to taste. Make a rich dough (recipe below). Roll out portions of the dough in rounds about 6 inches in diameter. On each round place some of the meat filling, fold the dough over and pinch the edges together to make turn-overs. Bake until brown in a hot oven.

Dough for Turn-Overs

2 cups sifted flour; 2 tsps. baking powder; ¾ tsp. salt; 4 tbsps. fat; water.



Sift the flour, baking powder, and salt. Combine the fat with the sifted dry ingredients, and add water to make a mixture that can be rolled.

Cottage Cheese-Pickle-Peanut Sandwich (from "Money Saving Main Dishes")

½ cup cottage cheese, ½ cup coarsely ground peanuts, ½ cup diced dill or sweet pickles, 2 tbsps. milk, ¼ tsp. salt, 1 egg, beaten fat.

Combine cottage cheese, peanuts, and chopped pickles. Spread mixture generously on 4 bread slices and cover with the other four slices. Add milk and salt to beaten egg and mix thoroughly. Dip both sides of sandwiches quickly into the egg mixture. Do not soak the bread. Brown on both sides in hot fat, over moderate heat. Serve with vegetable soup or a large vegetable salad and fresh fruit and you have a complete meal.

The following recipe calls for sour cream, but since this delicacy is unavailable, you will not very much the more wonderful pie made with strained (through a cloth) lebenia with margarine added to the recipe. Anyway, here is our version of a wonderful American dish!

Sour Cream Pie (from "Sour Cream—how to prepare and use it at home")

3½ cups thick lebenia (already strained through a muslin bag); 3 tbsps. margarine; ¾ cup sugar; ½ tsp. cinnamon; ¼ tsp. cloves; ½ tsp. nutmeg; ½ tsp. salt; ¼ cup flour; 2 eggs (I will do, also); ½ cup chopped raisins; 1 tsp. vanilla.

Mix sugar, spices, salt and flour. Add lebenia and margarine. Stir and heat over hot water until thickened; then cover and cook 15 minutes. Pour the hot mixture, slowly, into the well-beaten eggs; add the raisins and cook over hot water for a few minutes. Stir in the vanilla. Pour into baked pastry shell and serve when cool. The eggs may be separated and the whites used for a meringue. Add 2 tbsps. of sugar for each well-beaten egg white with a little salt and vanilla. Spread over the filling to the edge of the crust and bake in a very moderate oven until lightly browned.

Plain Cake (from "Homemade Bread," Cake and Pastry")

3 cups sifted flour; 4 tsps. baking powder; ½ tsp. salt; 1 cup sugar; 1 egg, beaten; 1 cup milk; 1 tsp. vanilla; 1 tsp. flavouring.

Sift dry ingredients together. Combine the beaten egg, milk, melted fat and flavouring. Add the dry ingredients all at once, stir until the mixture is smooth. Pour into a greased pan, and for a thin loaf, bake in a moderate oven for 25 minutes. (In a wonder pot baking will take a bit longer.)

Harvard Beets (from "Root Vegetables in Everyday Meals")

2 tbsps. flour or 1 tbsp. cornflour; 2 to 4 tbsps. sugar; ½ tsp. salt; ¼ cup vinegar; ¼ cup water; 2 tbsps. fat; 3 cups cooked beets, sliced.

Mix flour or cornflour with sugar and salt. Add vinegar and water and boil five minutes, stirring constantly. Add the fat and beets, and let stand until the sauce becomes red. Reheat if necessary.



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A NEW AFRICAN FEDERATION

ERITREA ON THE EVE. By E. Sylvia Pankhurst. New Times and Ethiopia News, Woodford Green, Essex. 72 pp. 2/6.

By A. V. SHERMAN

As a measure of compensation, perhaps, for the cultivated 'unenthusiasm' of its own public life, Britain, during the past century has produced a crop of enthusiasts for various exotic out-of-the-way lands. Middle-aged ladies and retired army officers 'adopt' the people of their choice, and pour out affection on them, rising to heights of lyric nationalism on their behalf which the occupants themselves only gradually learn to emulate. Laboriously prepared histories prove that this 'chosen' people has been in the past invariably noble and brave, and has suffered wrongs at the hands of cruel neighbours or conquerors only from an excess of goodness.

Such essays, in themselves, do little harm, in fact they can help to draw attention to real grievances; their great disadvantage is that they rarely offer viable policies, which are as necessary to sovereign nations as to oppressed ones. Mrs. Pankhurst's work burns with righteous (and too often well justified) indignation against Italians, British, Turks, Egyptians and Frenchmen, for wrongs committed against Ethiopia and Eritrea between 1557 and 1952.

The facts adduced are mostly true, but an excess of indignation tends to inhibit objective study of the causes for Ethiopia's failure so far to outgrow its medieval, social and technical patterns, a failure which inevitably brought about national humiliation and loss of independence.

Though the book contains important information, which has in the past received insufficient publicity, regarding British antipathy to Ethiopia's development, which went as for as deliberate removal or destruction of valuable installations at Massawa, it does virtually nothing to tell the reader what developments he might expect following the Federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea which was finally achieved earlier this month.

Eritrea is poor and undeveloped, much of it is semi-desert, its primitive agriculture and stock raising are no basis for a modern economy. The writer points to the difference between the European and native quarters, but nowhere gives any sign of recognition that the poverty, under-employment, and drift to the towns, are in the first place a product of natural poverty, not of exploitation, and that the problem in Eritrea and Ethiopia is not that of restoring any golden age (which passed away, apparently, in 1557), but of helping in the creation, for the first time in the country's history, of an expanding economy capable of supporting modern institutions of government, in a very modest form.

Ethiopia, in spite of its communications problems, has economic potentialities, which include water power, mineral wealth (as yet imperfectly surveyed), good land, and hardy inhabitants. Liberated and united, it could supplement self-help with foreign aid, and make steady progress provided it avoids the linked evils of bureaucracy, nepotism, corruption, and internecine strife.

It would be interesting to know what has been done and is being prepared in this respect, but unfortunately Mrs. Pankurst's book omits any consideration of these vital problems. One hopes that Ethiopia-Eritrea will succeed in finding new friends whose wholly admirable enthusiasm is tempered with a measure of analytical understanding so necessary to Eritrea's complicated social problems, and by no means to Eritrea's

The situation in another neighbour of Ethiopia, has been described previously in "Ex-Italian Somaliland" — "How it was acquired, how it was ruled, its future" also by E. Sylvia Pankhurst (published by Watts, London, 12/6). The writer shows the unhappy history of the region under the rival imperialisms, and the cruelty of the Italian Fascist administration. The book raises doubts whether the Italians will leave at the end of ten years, as they were supposed to do under the terms of the U.N. 'horse-trading' resolution.

Priceless Ceramics at Bezalel

The first exhibition of Islamic pottery and ceramics will be opened at the Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem tomorrow. Many of the exhibits like the stork-billed pitcher (below top) dating from the second Millenium B.C.E., found at Asindasan, near Teheran, are priceless.



Below are an Egyptian deep plate of transparent lustre glass (Fatamid period, 10.-12. century) and an Aquamanile in the shape of a cock (Persian, collection of Harry Philipps).

'THE WRONG WAR'

THE HIDDEN HISTORY OF THE KOREAN WAR. By I.F. Stone. Monthly Review Press, New York.

This is an unsettling book. It reads like a novel that cannot be let go until the end is reached. One wishes it were just that, a novel; but every line of it is a cold, chill fact in a swiftly-moving indictment of men and institutions upon which it has been our habit to rely for statesmanship and honest service to the world we live in. Indictment cannot be accepted as the final judgment itself; and it may be argued that the end sought by the soldiers and politicians whom I.F. Stone has placed in the witness-box and cross-examined, justifies the means. The argument would be hard to sustain.

Extraordinary diligence and a restrained passion have gone to the writing of this Hidden History. Every stated fact and proposition is documented from western sources. It is not an obscure or tendentious documentation. Congressional enquiry, official utterance, army communiqué and army briefing, State Department papers and Press reports, make up the bulk of the sources quoted and analysed. The quotations are straightforward and so is the use made of them. The evidence put together in this way and shrewdly analysed puts Western intervention in Korea and the subsequent long-drawn-out tragedy of war, including the appearance of the Chinese in the gutted Peninsula, and the extraordinary frustrations of the armistice negotiations, into new, alarming light.

If the evidence itself and the logical deductions from it are not mere nightmare, they indicate the presence on our side of powerful and respectable forces which are determined by hook or by crook to maintain in Korea a situation appropriate to the launching of a vast "preventive," "liberating" war. "Korea has been a blessing. There had to be a Korea either here or some place else in the world." So spoke General Van Fleet to a Filipino delegation in January 1952.

The reader will set down such a book as this emotionally reluctant to believe it. "It cannot be true," he will say. True or not in its damning implication, the evidence is terribly convincing. That, at least, seems true enough. If it is not, then I.F. Stone is the most subtle, painstaking and foolhardy liar who ever risked his personal freedom for a falsehood. To anyone who has known I.F. Stone that, of course, is a preposterous notion. If it took incredible diligence and a remarkable power of analysis to write this book it also took fine courage and the plainest or plain honesty.

Not all the implied arguments of the book have been proven. But the evidence brought forward cannot be set aside; and probably can only be answered with the words used by Brigadier General Frank A. Allen when a group of Allied journalists were trying to get from him the truth about the bombing of the Kaesong truce area by a B. 26 on the morning of September 10, 1951. "Don't forget which side you're on," said General Allen.

D.R.E.

WHAT IS TOURISM?

The International Academy of Tourism, recently in session at Monte Carlo, is preparing a dictionary of basic terms and phrases for the benefit of tourists. It also awarded a prize for the best definition of tourism, for which over 1,000 proposals had been submitted in French, English, Italian, German and Spanish. The prize went to M.R. de Meyer, of Brussels, assistant director of the Belgian Congo tourist [illegible] His somewhat cumbersome [illegible] tion reads, in translation the French:

"The ensemble of human changes of place and resulting activities, provoked by outward movement and the realisation of the desire for evasion which slumbers in various degrees in every individual."

The prize-winner received a bronze medal with the effigy of Prince Rainier III of Monaco, a 10 days' free stay in the Principality, and 10,000 francs (about £10) in cash.

MAN AND THE GOOD EARTH

SOIL AND CIVILISATION. By Edward Hyams. Thames & Hudson, London. 312 pp. 21/-.

The fact that Mr. Hyams is himself both a poet and a market gardener helps to explain a great deal about his recent book "Soil and Civilization." His subject is the relation of man to the earth throughout the ages and his thesis that with the evolution of each civilization in turn men take over control of the soil from nature so to speak. At first they exploit its hitherto untapped richness without thought for the future, but by degrees they learn methods of conservation and utilization which preserve and renew its fertility and thus maintain an equilibrium between the community and its environment. So long as this equilibrium lasts, according to the author, the civilization will flourish; but as soon as the soil is allowed to deteriorate those hitherto dependent upon it have to start looking for foreign fields to conquer, a path which ultimately leads to disaster.

To illustrate his thesis, Mr. Hyams describes the rise and decline of various empires both past and present, such as those of Greece, Rome, China, India and North America. The trouble is that so far as the ancient civilizations are concerned, evidence is scanty and repetitive, and the author's literary style is not sufficiently attractive to save his reader from patches of boredom. Nor is the cycle of events which he postulates as indisputable as he would have us believe. To take an example: Mr. Hyams describes India as a civilization of the past, and it is true that the Indian man-soil equilibrium has been seriously out of gear for centuries. But she did not at any time turn to foreign conquest as a way out of her difficulties, and indeed, far from the battle ever having been completely lost, there now appear to be grounds for hope that the trend towards bankruptcy of the land is being reversed through a revolution in agricultural methods.

Soil Community

Undoubtedly the chapters on our own times are the most illuminating in the book, chiefly because there is so much more material for Mr. Hyams to work on. On the North American continent he sees the beginning of the second period in his soil cycle when man has started to rebuild a "stable soil community;" and by and large he considers the present situation in Western Europe to be satisfactory. English agriculturalists in particular he considers to have evolved an admirable "artificial soil," though this statement one feels savours somewhat of special pleading, particularly when one remembers the wastage of much good farming land on non-productive activities and the widespread neglect of the possibilities of cultivating marginal land.

The real problem areas of today, however, are Africa, Asia and Latin America. A start has been made in reversing the dangerous increase in soil erosion, in enriching the earth and irrigating the deserts, and for the first time in our history such problems are beginning to be seen as ones of international importance and responsibility. But more must be done, and faster than hitherto, if we are to arrest the destruction of these vast and potentially productive areas of the world's surface. The argument of "Soil and Civilisation" is not without flaws, but it is an honest and unusual approach to one of the most vital problems of our time.

ANDREW BOYD

Readers' Letter

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — I have read with tremendous enjoyment the UP-report in today's *POST* about "Digging for Marlowe" and the epoch-making discovery which Mr. Calvin Hoffman claims to have made.

I am no scholar, and as regards the question whether Shakespeare or Marlowe is really the author of Shakespeare's works, I can only quote Anon: "I couldn't care less." You know: "A rose, by any name..." (Shakespeare or Marlowe?)

Nevertheless, driven by curiosity, I looked up Marlowe's biography in Chamber's Lexicon (1946 edition), and there I found with regard to the line "Who ever loved etc.":

"Shakespeare" quoted in AS YOU LIKE IT the line "Who ever loved who loved not at first sight?" and feelingly apostrophised the poet as "Dead Shepherd."

To me, this was an excruciating moment — to use Mr. Hoffman's own words. Still, there remains one troubling thought. Has Mr. Hoffman entirely disregarded the fighting spirit of his competitors, the Baconians?

Yours, etc.,

(Mrs.) GUSTI LACHMANN

Holon, September 8.

Stamp of the Week



This stamp takes us north to Iceland. It features a fishing trawler and airplanes. People who live in the lonely villages are more at home in a plane than a bus because often in winter the bus cannot get through to take them shopping in Reykjavik, the capital.

The trawler stamp is printed on paper without water-mark: perforation 13½ by 13; set of two costs ½. in London.

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Publications Received

Hoffman, M., Space Condenser. Hakibbutz Hameuhad, Tel Aviv.

Spender, S., Shelley. Longmans — British Council, London.

Feinbrun, N., Zohary, M., Koppel R., Flora of the Land of Israel. The Palestine Journal of Botany, Jerusalem (also in Hebrew).

Atlantic Alliance. Royal Institute of International Affairs, London.

Fischel, J.W., Semitic and Oriental Studies. University of California Press.

Fischel, J.W., Jews and Judaism at the Court of the Moghul Emperors in Medieval India. Press of the Jewish Publication Society, Philadelphia.

Pankhurst, E.S., Eritrea on the Eve. New Times and Ethiopia News. (Reviewed on this page).

Figler, B., From Mandate to State 1923/48. Montreal, Canada.

Sewter, A.C., Painting and Architecture. Tiranti, London.

Schonfield, H.J., The Suez Canal in World Affairs, Constellation Books, London.

HEBREW

Albeck, H., Mishna. Seder Moed. Mossad Bialik, Jerusalem.

Smilansky, M., Shemesh Aviv. Dvir, Tel Aviv.

Fraenkel, M., Efshar Lashon. Freund, Jerusalem.

Krauss, E.P., Hayo Haya Be'atid. Karel, Jerusalem.

Star

SAFE FOR EVERY [illegible]

DECLINE OF A NOVELIST

MEN AT ARMS. By Evelyn Waugh. Chapman and Hall, London. 15/-.

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

When Waugh burst upon the literary scene 25 years ago, he was hailed as a prodigy. When he produced "Black Mischief" and "Decline and Fall," he was very nearly hailed as a second Swift. When he turned Catholic, it was a notable catch for the Church of Rome, and a heavy blow for Bloomsbury. His subsequent work continued to be notable for the brilliance of its satire and the diamond hardness of its style. Even "Brideshead Revisited," though scarcely a masterpiece, was vastly more readable than the general run of modern novels. And "The Loved One" was undoubtedly the most devastating satire on Hollywood ever produced. Its appearance in 1948 momentarily united the Catholic intelligentsia and the readers of "Horizon." For sheer perfection of style it climbed a new pinnacle.

Now the fireworks are over. With "Men At Arms," the literary career of the *enfant terrible* of the 'thirties and 'forties seems to have come to an end. Two further volumes are threatened, but only an impenitent optimist can get himself to believe that they will differ from the first. And this first volume is not merely a failure: it is downright unreadable. Incredible to relate, it is dull as well as snobbish. And where an earlier Waugh novel would have mounted to a climax, it disintegrates into schoolboy farce.

The Kipling Touch

There have been warnings of the disaster to come. Last year we had a foretaste in "Helena," a boring pseudo-historical reconstruction, in novelettish form, of the alleged life and times of the Empress Helena. But that seemed no more than an accident, a tribute paid by a distinguished satirist to the Zhdanovs and Malenkovs of Roman totalitarianism. With "Men At Arms," Mr. Waugh has suddenly, at 48, come to an end as a writer. Some of the reviewers have tried to say so politely; others have been brutal. None so far has discovered any merit, except the kind of merit that can be claimed for "Stalky & Co."

Mr. Waugh in fact has developed a totally incongruous pastiche of Kipling's heavy-handed patriotic schoolboy humour. There is a *soi-disant* comic character in "Men At Arms" who comes straight out of Henley, Kipling and the kind of magazine story that thrilled one when one was 17. There are fond descriptions of Army life that for sheer elephantine drollery have rarely been surpassed. There is also, of course, the usual snobbish business about decayed aristocrats living in a plebeian world, but that one expects from Waugh. What one does not expect is boredom.

Warning Signs

Looking back now, one can trace the seeds of disaster in his earlier writings: the idolizing of the surviving Catholic aristocracy, the friendly tolerance for Mussolini and Franco, though not for Hitler; the dislike of democracy; the genteel anti-Semitism. In the present volume there is a single glancing reference to Mr. Churchill. The time is 1940. All the hero — who is plainly Evelyn Waugh, in the usual disguise — can think of when Churchill is mentioned in the officers' mess, is that he is a politician, rather like Hore-Belisha, "a master of sham-Augustan prose," a friend of Lloyd George (i.e. an enemy of the old aristocracy), and "a Zionist." Which somehow is the final touch. Churchill, as it happens, was not an enemy of Italian Fascism until Mussolini became troublesome, but he is damned anyhow.

What makes "Men At Arms" so remarkable a work of art is its unblushing autobiographical character. Mr. Waugh did join the Army in 1940, exactly like his hero, and even went out for a brief spell to West Africa, where (he says, or rather "Guy Crouchback" says) he encountered the kind of atmosphere which he afterwards found described in Graham Greene's novel "The Heart of the Matter." Since Mr. Waugh and Mr. Greene are the closest of literary and theological allies, this artless evocation of the work of one by the thinly disguised autobiographical hero of the other has something of the character of a literary cocktail party, with all the celebrities huddled in a corner and exchanging confidences over the heads, and behind the backs, of their hosts. In short, it is a family affair, like so much of modern British literary and political life. In the fashionable set, everyone knows everyone else, and the *cognoscenti* exchange private jokes, while the rustics gape outside. Considering that there are 50 million people living on Britain's crowded island, this calm assumption that everyone who matters is in the know has something breath-taking about it.

I see I have not said much about the actual contents of "Men At Arms." The trouble is that the whole thing reduces itself to a gigantic schoolboy joke, in which the possession by a comic character called Apthorpe of a "thunder-box" containing a disinfectant, which has to be lugged round from place to place, becomes the central theme. The climax, if that is the right word, is reached when the carefully guarded box is appropriated by another screamingly funny character, Brigadier Ritchie-Hooke, who turns it into a booby-trap for Apthorpe and literally causes an explosion.

When the reader has recovered from his side-splitting laughter at the practical joke sprung upon poor Apthorpe, both the victim and the persecutor are transferred by the author on board a convoy to Dakar (the time is still 1940) which runs into some trouble from the "Unfree French," i.e. the Vichyists, whom Mr. Waugh clearly prefers to the other lot. Matters settle themselves in the end, but not before Apthorpe has died in the hospital from an overdose of whisky, and Brigadier Ritchie-Hooke has disgraced himself by leading an unauthorized action, in the course of which he cuts off the head of a Senegalese infantryman — a trophy to be pickled in due course and lovingly referred to as "my coconut."

A Bed Problem

I have now, I hope, made it clear that "Men At Arms" is one of the wittiest books ever written. I have not, however, said anything so far about its "love interest" which turns upon the question whether a Catholic divorced from his non-Catholic wife can legitimately go to bed with her when he encounters her again after eight years, and after she has had a succession of lovers and one or two husbands. According to Mr. Waugh, he can. But in this case he doesn't. For Virginia — she has of course to be called "Virginia" — calls Mr. Waugh's hero a "wet, sexless, lunatic pig" when he suggests that in a sense she is still his wife and ought to oblige him. The implication, presumably, is that women like "Virginia" use that kind of tone — what else can you expect of a woman who believes in divorce! Perhaps they do. Never having moved in Mr. Waugh's kind of world, I wouldn't know. It strikes one as a sad world. I am surprised he doesn't try to escape from it.

SECRETS OF THE OCEAN

THE SEA AROUND US. By Rachel L. Carson. Oxford University Press, New York. 230 pp. $3.50.

This book has topped the bestseller-list of non-fiction in the U.S.A. for long months, a hopeful fact for anything less sensational than this account of all that is connected with the sea (in a state of nature, so to speak — Miss Carson does not speak of shipping and fishing) can scarcely be imagined.

But if it is far from sensational, it is none the less absorbing, the secret of its fascination lying in Miss Carson's rare combination of scholar and writer. She knows her facts, and she is able to transmit them in beautiful, graphic language. Special praise is due to the excellent index, a feature so often missing in American popular science literature.

The first part of the book, concerned mainly with the geological aspects, does not contain many facts new to the educated reader. But when we come to the author's special field, biology and zoology in general, we can only gasp at the novelties revealed. It seems that in the last 15 years and especially during the war, more has been learned about oceanography than in all the preceding centuries, thanks to the perfection of precision instruments, especially sonic ones. And several riddles of the deep, posed only quite lately, will probably be solved in the near future with the help of these new gadgets.

Two things struck this reader as most amazing. One is the fact that sonic instruments giving back an echo revealed that there was a scattering layer — a phantom bottom — everywhere in the ocean. It has not yet been ascertained what it consists of, but it is certainly organic. It may be plancton — or fishes — or squid. This last assumption is not as extraordinary as it seems at first sight when we remember that a species of whales, huge and numerous, lives exclusively on squids.

The other discovery is that the "silent deep" is filled with the most strident and horrible noises! "Dumb as a fish" will have to be abandoned as a simile. There are fish who croak, shrimps who snap, dolphins who shriek, there is mewing and whistling, and there is even a distinct drumming the source of which is still unknown. In fact there is a pandemonium of noise in that dark, cold world which has only been revealed to us through the new hydrophones.

An older book by Miss Carson, "Under the Seawind," has been reprinted as a result of this unparalleled success, and for naturalists or people interested in fish-lore it is quite as fascinating as the other. But it is more special, giving the life history of three kinds of sea-creatures.

PAULA ARNOLD

ANCIENT HISTORY

Ossip Pernikoff, who died recently in Paris and to whose memory a tribute was paid in these columns, recalls his last book, "Faisons le Point" (Le Presse Francaise et Etrangére, Paris), that relations between America and Russia were not always what they are today. America's friendly attitude during the Crimean war was reciprocated by Russia in the war of secession. Warning against any attempt at British—French intervention, an officially inspired article in the "Journal de St. Pétersburg" said in August, 1862 "Russia considers the prosperity of America as necessary to the equilibrium of the world."

At the same time, public opinion in Amercia advocated a Russo-American alliance, and the poet Oliver Wendel Holmes wrote:

Throbbing and warm are the hearts that remember
Who was our friend when the world was our foe...

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To the Zionist Organization in the Diaspora
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Dr. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN, President
World Confederation of General Zionists.

Chess

FRIDAY, September 26.
Problem No. 487
S. Loewenton, Bucharest



Mate in Two (6-6)

HELSINKI OLYMPIADE FINALS
4th Round

W. Stahlberg, White (Sweden) — B. Szabo, Black (Hungary)

1.Ngl-f3, Ng8-f6 2.c2-c4, e7-e6; 3.Nb1-c3, d7-d5; 4.d2-d4, c7-c5; 5.c4:d5, Nf:d5; 6.e2-e3, Nb8-c6; 7.Bf1-c4, c5:d4; 8.e3:d4, Nc6-Kt; [illegible] 27.Bd2-h6. Resigns.

ENDGAMES

[illegible] Championship, 1952.

White ([illegible]): K on g1; Q on h5; R's on h. d; B on c5; Kt on f3; P's on a4, b2, f2, g2, h2.

Black ([illegible]): K on h7; Q on g6; R's on c8, f8; B's on b7, e7; P's on a6, b5, d5, f7, g7.

Black plays. 1.... [illegible] Resigns.

SOLVING CONTEST
(Problems 481—486)

[illegible]

[illegible]

Solutions to I. Goldschmidt "Bet-Minn," Rehov Le-Zion.

Life and Letters

Tel Aviv's City Library

About a quarter of a million books were borrowed from the Municipal library "Sha'ar Zion" in Tel Aviv in 1951/52, against 225,000 in the preceding year, reports "Davar". About 75,000 pupils of schools made use of the library.

According to categories of literature, there was a marked difference between borrowed books and books used in the reading room. In the former category, fiction accounted for 91,000 volumes (74,000 in Hebrew), and scientific literature for 73,000 (51,000 in Hebrew). In the reading room, the respective figures were 36,000 (28,000) and 40,000 (26,000).

Lectures on Israel

The University Extension Division of Rutgers University at New Jersey announces a course of eight lectures on political, economic, and cultural conditions in Israel. The lecturer is Mr. Benjamin Shwadran, editor of "Near Eastern Affairs" and teacher at the New School for Social Research, New York.

Constantin Brunner

The 90th anniversary of the birth of the German-Jewish philosopher Constantin Brunner, (born at Altona in 1862, died at The Hague in 1937), was recently commemorated at The Hague by the Institute bearing his name.

Brunner (his original name was Leopold Wertheimer) developed a philosophical system closely related to that of Spinoza. He was a strong opponent of Zionism and in sympathy with Christianity. In 1933 he left Germany for Holland, where the International Constantin Brunner Institute was founded in 1934. His book 'Der entlarvte Mensch' (Unmasked Man) was published posthumously. In it Brunner analyses the ideas of justice and of the democratic state against the background of [illegible]. The Institute possesses a large number of unpublished letters by Brunner which it proposes to publish.

Apartheid Novel

"Let the Day Perish", a first novel by Mr. Gerald Gordon, Q.C., South African lawyer and well-known Zionist, will be published by Methuen, London, in October. The story is, according to the S.A. Jewish Chronicle, of two brothers born of a white father and a coloured mother and the effects of the apartheid legislation.

French Spelling

For several weeks past leading French papers have been devoting much of their space to the question of a reform of orthography. In the course of a correspondence with the Academie Française, M. Andre Marie, Minister of Education, recalls that half a century ago already the academician F. Brunetiere suggested that, if two words are pronounced in exactly the same way, they should be spelt equally. By way of illustration he added: "The Latin sanctus has given us saint, and sanus has given us sain. We have drawn seing from signum, sein from sinus, and ceint from cinctus... why then not spell these five words sin, as they are pronounced?"

The whole issue (how would Bernard Shaw have enjoyed it.) is now before the Supreme Council of Education.

Labour History

The latest issue of "Asufot," a periodical collection of contributions on the history of the Labour Movement in Israel, issued by the Archives and Museum of the Labour Party, includes articles on the Archives, two letters of A.S. Libermann, the original Statutes of Bilu, and the first strike in the wine cellars of Rishon.

A Nazi Scientist

One of the originators of the Nazi racial theories and their principal "scientific" propagandist was a certain Dr. H.F.K. Guenther. After some years of silence he is writing again, and his latest work, entitled "The Choice of the Spouse" is full of his old ideas, according to the London "Observer."

A review of this book for the Journal of the German Anthropological Society contained the following sentence: "One is amazed by the lack of realistic sense of an author who can advocate his old ideas without the slightest feeling for or any mention of the devastating effect which this same ideology had in Germany only a few years ago." This sentence did not please the publisher of the Anthropological Journal, and he prevailed upon the editor to cut it. Some members of the editorial staff disapproved of the editor's surrender and resigned, and one of them, Professor W.E. Muehlmann, published the facts of this remarkable case. At the course of this statement, Professor Muehlmann said: "It should be brought to the knowledge of a wider circle than those immediately interested that even the mildest denunciation of the consequences of the Third Reich's racial ideologies is already today impossible in a German scientific journal."